REGISTERED No. 14.—1878.

The Bombay Gazette.

[With Supplement.

No. 9,301—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, AUGUST 29, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
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To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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Single Copy..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. CHANDA, 2,022 Tons, 221 H. P. Commander C. M. H. Day, on SATURDAY, the 31st August 1878, at 5 p. m., calling at Ratnagiry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE, interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the MAHRATTA," 792 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander W. R. Mason, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th September 1878, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, MUSCAT, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and at MOHAMERAH.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 p.m., and every SATURDAY at 2 p.m.

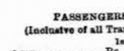
The S. S. AKOLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Russell, on SATURDAY, the 31st August 1878, at 2 p.m.

The S. S. MAHRATTA, 792 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander W. R. Mason, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 4th September 1878, at 4 p.m.

N. B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 16th & 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 320	Rs. 210	Rs. 90	Including Wines
Suez	320	210	90	
Port Said	320	240	90	
Messina	340	240	140	
Naples	340	240	140	
Leghorn	340	240	140	
Genoa	340	240	140	
Marseilles	350	250	145	Without Wine.

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

AUSTRALIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st September 1878.
INDIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st October 1878.
ARABIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st November 1878.
AUSTRALIA to sail on SUNDAY 1st December 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of Information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, July, 1878.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Str. APIS, Captain F. Egger, will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE, on the 9th September 1878.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 300	Rs. 160
To Cyprus, via Port Said	„ 375	„ 295	„ 143
To Port Said	„ 320	„ 255	„ 131
To Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 122
To Aden	„ 170	„ 130	„ 66

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON.

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende or Calais and Dover, are granted by the Undersigned at

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London	£12-3	£11-18
Second Class, Trieste to Cologne	£9-19	£9-14
First Class, Cologne to London		

Travellers with through tickets are allowed lbs. 55 free lug gage.

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

For information about the Weekly Mail service to and from CYPRUS, and for Freight, Passage, and further particulars, apply to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI.
Agent A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Company.

Steamer House, Apollo Street, 19th August, 1878.

HOTELS.

THE BYCULLA HOTEL,
BELLASIS AND CLARE JUNCTION.
JEEVANJEE & Co., Byculla.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS.
Sold
By all Stationers
THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

PRIZE MEDAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1874.

ROWLAND AND Co.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT
25, MEADOW STREET, FORT,
Opposite the Oriental Bank,
BOMBAY.

All DESCRIPTIONS of SADDLERY, HARNESS, MILITARY and POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS, Double and Single Leather Machine Bands, Fire Engine Hose and Buckets, &c., EXECUTED of the best materials under a highly experienced Foreman at reasonable rates and on the shortest notice.

Consignments of the above, as also of Gold, Silver and Electro-plated mounted Whips, Spurs, Bridles of all descriptions, Fancy Leather Goods, Gymkhana Kits, &c., are regularly received.

Out-station Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878.
— BANGALORE	2342	450	E. G. Stead	30th do.
(s) NEPAUL	3536	600	J. S. Murray	6th Sept.
— MONGOLIA	2833	530	A. Coleman	13th Sept.
(s) POONAH	3130	550	W. C. Anove	20th do.
— SUMATRA	2468	450	C. Anderson	Monday, 30th Sept.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceeds direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 6th August 1878. Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.
VENETIA	2726	450	C. G. Perrins
NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow

2nd September. 16th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 6th August 1878. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
TANJORE	2263	460	W. W. Pettiman	13th September
SIAM	3626	500	G. N. Hector	11th October

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 P. M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 6th August 1878. Superintendent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE AND COMPANY.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will hold their Usual Auction Sale at their Room, TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 30th inst., sale commencing at 2 p.m.:—

An invoice containing a fresh batch of gent's, lady's and children kid, patent calf and other leather boots and shoes in great variety.

15 Cases John Meir and Son's provisions.
Few sets of tin trunks, suitable for lady's dress.
Boat workmanship lock stitch hand sewing machines.

By order of the Superintendent of the Sir J. J. Hospital, effects of deceased persons, consisting of utensils, &c., &c.

Furniture of a gentleman, comprising blackwood carved, pier and round tables, card and work tables, chairs, cupboards, chest, teapoys, camp tables, &c.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A London Brigade Carriage Fire Engine.
A Garden Hand Pump.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 29th August 1878.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,
No. 26, MEADOW STREET.

AUCTION SALE of handsome household furniture, Glass Crockery, and Plateware, at No. 7, Hummum Street, Fort, on 2nd Floor.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 30th day of August, at 1 p.m., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, all the glass crockery, plateware, &c., of Mr. F. S. Piper, (breaking up his establishment) the same comprises glass crockery and plated articles, a set of dining table in 3 pieces, side board, screen, conversation and other couches, drawing-room, easy, and folding chairs, round, 12 x and side tables, whatnots, chiffoniers, chromo-lithographs, and oleographic pictures, bronze and kerosine lamps, spoons and forks, knives, cruet, pickle, and egg frames, salvers, table and chamber candlesticks, iron painted bedstead, child's cot, wardrobes, presses, chest of drawers, dressing and washhand tables, toilet glasses, and dispense articles, &c., &c., nearly new China mattings, a music stool, &c. No catalogues, and the property is on view.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 29th August 1878.

MAZAGON SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

AUCTION SALE OF 2,000 SHARES OF RS. 250 EACH.

NOTICE is hereby given, that under instructions of the Board of Directors of the Mazagon Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Hornby Row, on THURSDAY, the 5th September next, at 1-30 p.m., 2,000 Shares of the Company of Rs. 250 each, upon which Rs. 50 (fifty), per share have been paid up.

The Shares will be sold in lots of 5 each. A deposit of Rupees 25 per share will be taken from the purchaser at the time the lots are knocked down, and the balance of the purchase money will have to be paid on or before the 10th September next, after which a provisional certificate will be handed to the purchasers.

The remaining calls of Rupees 200 per share will be made as follows:—

2nd Call of Rs. 75 on 5th October 1878
3rd „ 75 on 5th November 1878.
4th and final Call of Rs. 50 on 5th December 1878.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, August 29, 1878.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PATRONS.

H. M. THE QUEEN, EMPRESS OF INDIA.
THE ADMIRALTY, &c. &c.

SHIPPING HOUSES at home honor us with their support, as do many of the principal Club Houses.

Permit us to inform the Public that we have
13 assortment of Sherry Wines to select from.
10 assorted qualities of Clarets, in Quarts and Pints.
8 assorted qualities of Champagne, in Quarts and Pints.
15 assorted qualities of German Wines, in Quarts and Pints.
4 assorted qualities of Port, in Quarts and Pints.
9 assorted qualities of Cognac.
3 assorted qualities of Whisky.
11 assorted qualities of Cordials.
3 assorted qualities of Mineral Waters.

Our terms are liberal and our prices consistent with quality.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

For Bass and Guinness, we have PATENTS that insure perfect condition of these beverages in bottles, and our prices are as low as those of competing Houses who have not the Patents referred to.

WINES, &c.

FOR SALE, by J. C. BUSHBY & Co, No. 2, Dean Lane.

		Net Cash
CHAMPAGNE—		
"Perinet & Fils"..Qts. per doz.		Rs. 43 0
SHERRY—		
"Barton & Co."... „	„	„ 12 0
BORDEAUX—		
"Cissac Medoc".. „	„	„ 14 0
GINGER ALE—		
"Cantrell & Cochrane's," full size bottles.....		„ 4 0

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED.—TENDERS are invited for the supply of GUNNIES for the different Factories of this Company. Apply at the Company's Office.

FOR SALE, Cyclopœdia Britannica complete in 22 volumes, 8th Edition, hardly used, cost price Rs. 250, selling price Rs. 175. Apply to "D.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BON BONS, CRACKERS, CHOCOLATE, CONFECTIONERY, &c. just opened, in sound condition. W. J. ESSAI.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1878. Price Rs. 5: with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of HAMS, just received, J. PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE PAPER CURRENCY and MONEY ORDER OFFICES will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 31st instant, on account of the GANESH CHATURTHI HOLIDAY.

E. GAY,
Officiating Commissioner of Issue.

FOR SALE.

A BAY ARAB HORSE, height 14-1, 4 years old, warranted sound; has been thoroughly broken; carries a Lady. Parted with for no fault. Apply to "X. Y." Post Office, Poona. Price Rs. 600.

NOTIFICATION.

General Department, Bombay Castle, 27th August 1878.

IT is hereby notified for general information, that the Government of India have offered a REWARD of RUPEES FIVE HUNDRED for the best ENGLISH SANITARY PRIMER of not more than 24 pages in print which may meet with their approval.

The Prize Work will become the property of Government, who will be at liberty to translate it into different Vernacular Languages.

By Order of His Excellency the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

No. 2540.

E. W. RAVENSCROFT,
Chief Secretary to Government.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the CITY of BOMBAY up to 2 p. m. on TUESDAY, the 10th proximo, for the undermentioned contract.

"Building Extra Stabling at Boree Bunder for the additional Bullocks of the Health Department."

Printed Forms of Tenders, Conditions of Contracts, &c., &c. can be had on payment at the Office of the undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
C. B. BRAHAM, C.E.,
Deputy Executive Engineer in Charge.

Bombay, Executive Engineer's Office, 28th August 1878.

HOUSE VALUATION FOR 1879.

NOTICE BY THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER UNDER SECTIONS 78 AND 79 OF THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACTS OF 1872 AND 1878.

THE Public are hereby informed, that the VALUATION of HOUSES, BUILDINGS, and LANDS, situated within the City is COMPLETED for the year 1879, and that the Municipal Commissioner will proceed to revise the same on and after the 16th proximo.

The Assessment Books can be inspected at the Office of the undersigned at Rumart Row.

All complaints against such Assessment must be made to the undersigned in writing on or before the 12th idem.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JOHN F. HUTCHINSON,
Assessor and Assistant Municipal Commissioner.

Bombay, Assessor and Assistant Municipal Commissioner's Office, 28th August 1878.

LONDON BEAUTIES.

CABINET PHOTOGRAPHS, Each Rs. 2.

Mrs. Langtry.
Mrs. Cornwallis West.
Marchioness of Ormonde.
Countess of Lonsdale.
Countess Grosvenor.
Countess of Dudley.
Countess of Ilchester.
Countess Granville.
Countess of Dalkeith.
Countess of March.
Princess Louise of Prussia.
Lady Helmsley.
Lady Forbes.
Lady Hermione Duncombe.
Lady Helen Duncombe.
Mrs. Wombwell.

CARTES DE VISITE, Each Re. 1.

Mrs. Langtry.
Mrs. West.
Lady Dudley.
Lady Carrington.
Lady Grosvenor.
Lady Ilchester.
Lady Bute.
Marchioness of Ormonde.

THACKER AND COMPANY, Ld.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

AN Upper-storied BUNGALOW in Khetwady. Rent Rs. 80. For particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

ANOTHER Upper-storied BUNGALOW, also in Khetwady. Rent Rs. 70. For further particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

TWO Upper-storied BUNGALOWS in Girgaum Back Road, in one compound, nearly opposite the Girgaum Police Office. Rent only Rs. 100. For further particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

"THE CROW'S NEST," at Breach Candy Hill. Rent Rs. 100. For further particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

THE Two-Storied spacious BUNGALOW on the verge of Cumballa Hill, Gas and Water laid on, formerly in the occupation of R. M. A. Branson, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, and lately vacated by J. Dixon, Esq. Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

THE Upper-Storied BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, on the Ridge, known as "THE MALABAR CASTLE," formerly in the occupation of D. S. Kemp, Esq. Rent only Rs. 125. For further particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st October next, the comfortable BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, on the Ridge, formerly in the occupation of Mr. Masson, and now in the occupation of Dr. Lisboa. Rent Rs. 150. For further particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

THE Comfortable BUNGALOW in Tarwady, Malabar Hill, near the residence of the Hon. Justice Bayley, and lately vacated by H. W. Payne, Esq., Solicitor, High Court. Rent Rs. 135. For further particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

THE Comfortable BUNGALOW on Mount Pleasant, Malabar Hill, formerly in the occupation of R. E. Bickerdike, Esq. Rent Rs. 200. For further particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

THE Commodious and well situated BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, known as THE LAND'S END, lately vacated by E. Trarell Leith, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, FIVE BUNGALOWS IN COLABA—
One in Middle Colaba for Rs. 100.
Two next door to the B. B. and C. I. Railway Station, facing the sea on the west. Rent Rs. 90 and Rs. 75.
Another in Middle Colabs, facing the sea also on the west. Rent Rs. 125.
Also, a large Upper-storied BUNGALOW in Middle Colaba. Rent Rs. 200. For further particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

AN Upper-Storied BUNGALOW near Byculla Station. Rent Rs. 90. For further particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

THE Commodious BUNGALOW on Cumballa on the top of the Hill, known as "MOUNT BLANC," with Four Bed-rooms. Rent very moderate. For particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TREACHER & CO.'S
SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER.

A combination of Farinaceous and Vegetable Ingredients, Scented with agreeable and attractive Perfumes.

IT is perfectly innocuous to the most delicate skin, well adapted as an absorbent Powder for
TOILET AND NURSERY USE IN INDIA, and guaranteed to be
Free from Arsenic or other injurious matter.

	Cash.	Credit.
Small size Tins	Rs. 0 10	0 12
Double size Tins	„ 1 0	1 2

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
Pharmacists and Dispensing Chemists,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

STATIONERY.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED,

Desire attention to their large and varied stock of
PAPER AND ENVELOPES.

Long experience enables the Management to select such papers as are most suitable for use in the Indian climate, whilst the fact of their supplies being exclusively obtained from

DE LA RUE and GOODALL & SON

is sufficient guarantee of the quality.

IMPERIAL TREASURY PAPER.

Recommended as possessing many of the excellencies of a hand-made paper, combined with the best characteristics of a paper made by machine.

It is just sufficiently glazed to render the passage of the pen agreeable; whilst its hardness, closeness, and evenness of texture ensure its availability for use during the wet season.

In boxes containing 5 quires of Paper or 125 Envelopes at the following prices:—

PAPERS. per packet of 5 quires. Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.		ENVELOPES. per box of 125. Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
2 0	2 4	Large Octavo (8 by 5 inches). A handsome Paper for private use in study or house	sq.	1 12	2 0
		Ditto ditto Extra thick	ob.	1 8	1 12
2 4	2 8	Post Octavo (7 by 4½ inches). Gentlemen's "Invitation" or "Acceptance" paper	sq.	1 8	1 12
		Ditto ditto Extra thick	ob.	1 4	1 8
1 12	2 0				
1 4	1 8	Albert (6¼ by 4 inches). A useful general note-paper	sq.	1 6	1 8
1 8	1 12	Ditto ditto Extra thick	ob.	1 2	1 4
1 2	1 4	Princesse (5 by 3½ inches). The last new *square* paper	ob.	1 4	1 8
1 6	1 8	Ditto ditto Extra thick			
1 2	1 4	Queen's (5¼ by 3½ inches). Ladies' "Invitation" or "Acceptance" paper	sq.	1 4	1 8
1 6	1 8	Ditto ditto Extra thick			

SUPERIOR THIN LETTER AND NOTE PAPERS.

For Postal Correspondence.

DE LA RUE AND Co.'s
EXTRA SUPERFINE WATER-LINED SATIN PAPERS.

Present the advantages of—agreeable surface, resistance to the action of damp, substantial texture, and availability for Inland correspondence under the *Reduced Inland Postal Rates.*

PAPERS. per packet of 5 quires. Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.		ENVELOPES. per box of 100. Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
2 8	3 0	Medium Quarto (10 by 8 inches), Blue or Cream; admirably adapted for business use. 1 Sheet and oblong Envelope weigh under 1 tola.	sq. 1th	1 8	1 12
		1½ Sheet and Envelope weigh under ½ oz.	ob. 1th	1 4	1 6
1 4	1 8	Medium Octavo (8 by 5 inches) Amber, Blue, or Cream *The best Paper for private Postal use.* 1 Sheet and oblong Envelopes weigh under ½ tola	sq.	1 8	1 12
		2½ Do. do. do ½ oz.	ob.	1 4	1 8
1 4	1 8	Post Octavo (7 by 4½ inches), Amber and Cream 1½ Sheet and Envelope weigh under 1 tola	sq.	1 4	1 8
		4 Do. do. do. ½ oz.	ob.	1 2	1 4

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A thin opaque Paper with water-lined ruling, suitable for Inland and Overland Postage.

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3 0	3 8	Quarto 10½ by 8⅜		
1 4	1 8	Medium Octavo 8¼ by 5½	1 2	1 4

SUPERIOR CREAM-LAID HAND-MADE BANK PAPER.

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For Invitations, &c.

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2 4	2 8	Post Octavo (7 in. by 4½ in. in) the following tints—Salmon, Violet, Brown and Green	2 0	2 4
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Very fashionable for local correspondence.

Large boxes, containing Envelopes to match	4 0	4 8
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The peculiar artistic ornamentation of paper in use by the upper classes of Japan for ceremonial and complimentary purposes has suggested this beautiful style to the manufacturers,

In boxes, with Envelopes complete.
Cash Rs. 3-0; Credit Rs. 3-8.

MOURNING BORDERED PAPERS.
DOUBLE THICK MOURNING NOTE PAPERS.
With Broad, Middle, or Narrow Border.

Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
2 4	2 8	Post Octavo (7 by 4½ inches)	sq. 2 0	2 4
2 0	2 4	Albert (6¼ by 4 inches)	sq. 2 0	2 4

BLACK BORDERED CREAM-LAID WATER-LINED PAPER.

2 0	2 4	Medium Octavo (private letter size)	sq. 2 0	2 4
			ob. 1 12	2 0

CHIT PAPER.

Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
1 2	1 4	Gentlemen's size [7 by 4½ inches good cream-laid	sq. 1 0	1 2
			ob. 0 14	1 0
0 14	1 0	Ladies' size [6¼ by 4 inches]	sq. 0 14	1 0

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Fine Plain, per quire As. 8	per ream	10 8	12 0
Do. [Blue only] ruled with lines only, per quire As. 10	„	11 0	12 8
Superfine Plain, per quire As. 12	„	12 0	14 0
Do. [Blue only], ruled with lines only per quire As. 14	„	16 0	18 0
Do. [Blue only], ruled for accounts, per quire Rs. 1	„	16 0	18 0

OFFICIAL ENVELOPES, BLUE OR CREAM-LAID.

No. 1, measuring 10½ by 4½ inches, for Deeds and Official Documents per box of 100	1 12	2 0
No. 2, measuring 8⅞ by 3⅝ inches, for foolscap folded twice *oblong* per box	1 12	1 12
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White per quire	1 8	1 12
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THE Seals and Labels on all WINES and SPIRITS bottled by W. & A. GILBEY may be accepted as an absolute guarantee of their purity and genuineness.

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SPARKLING SAUMUR FROM FRANCE.

The introduction of these Champagnes from the Vineyards of Saumur has, owing to the favourable opinion of the Medical Profession as to their excellent quality, led to an almost unprecedented demand.

	1 doz. qts. Rs. a.	2 doz. pts. Rs. a.
Castle Saumur, Silver Foil per case	24 0	25 0
„ „ Gold „ „	27 0	28 0
CHAMPAGNES.		
Castle 3 A, Dry per case	33 0	35 0
„ 4 A, do. „	38 0	39 0
STILL HOCK.		
Castle B	21 0	
SAUTERNE.		
Castle B	21 0	
COGNAC BRANDIES.		
Castle E, Pale, 17 under Proof	25 0	
Castle F, Pale, Proof, old	27 0	
(L'or Extrait du Vin), proof, extra old and very rare	35 0	

Further particulars may be obtained on application to

FORBES AND COMPANY.

Local Agent.....W. J. ESSAI,
FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES CALICO BALL.

A FANCY DRESS BALL will take place at the TOWN HALL on FRIDAY, September 27.

Ladies and Gentlemen are expected to appear in Fancy Dress; Military and Naval Uniforms will, however, be allowed. Dresses must be strictly confined to Cotton materials.

TICKETS OF ADMISSION.

Gentleman's Ticket	Rs. 7
Double Ticket (to admit a Lady and Gentleman)	„ 12
Family „ (to admit two Ladies and a Gentleman)	„ 15

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W. M. PENNENT,
Honorary Secretary.

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FOR SALE, at Rupees 70 each, SIX SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, nearly new, the property of Government. Apply to SUPERINTENDENT, Army Clothing, Nesbit Lane, Byculla.

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Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
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MALVERN COLLEGE.

THIS COLLEGE, which contains a Junior, and a Modern, as well as a Classical Department, prepares for the Indian Examination, Civil, Forests, Telegraph, &c.

For further information, apply to the Rev. ARTHUR FABER, M.A., Headmaster, late Fellow and Tutor of New College, Oxford

TH

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 28TH, 1878.

BUSINESS has been very dull here to day owing, in great measure, to Native holidays.

Reuter's telegrams of yesterday's date report an advance of ⅛ in Consols and ¼ in French Rentes, the former being quoted at 94⅞ and the latter at 112¼. Exchange on India for 60 days' sight Bills remains at 1s. 7¾d. Enfaced Rupee Paper is unchanged at Rs. 80 for Fours, Rs. 84½ for Fours-and a-half, and Rs. 85 for Fives-and a half. Bar Silver is still quoted at 52¾d. per oz.

In the London General Produce Markets Coffee yesterday was unchanged at 109s. for Mid. Plantation, 75s. for Good Ordinary Native Ceylon, and 80s. for Mysore. The week's landings amount to 600 tons, the deliveries to 1,200, and the stock is now 21,000 tons. Ceylon Cocoanut Oil is 10s. per ton dearer, being quoted at £45-15. Cochin is unchanged at £64. In Liverpool the Cotton Market yesterday was steady at unchanged rates, Mid. Orleans being still quoted at 6d. 13 16, and Fair Dhollera at 5¼d. per lb. The sales amounted to 8 000 bales, of which 700 were Surats. In Manchester the Piece Goods Market was quiet but steady at last Friday's rates.

The New York telegrams of yesterday still quote Mid. Uplands at 12 cents. per lb. Futures are not quoted. The Receipts at the ports for the day amounted to 2,000 bales, which is a larger quantity for one day than has been advised since the end of June and is the first indication that we have had that the new Cotton is coming forward; we may consequently look for a rapid increase during the next fortnight. The figures of the Receipts up to date compare with the two previous seasons as follows :—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Four days' Receipts	5,000	1,100	7,100
Total since 1st Sept..... ..	4,232,000	3,943,200	4,122,300

STERLING EXCHANGE has been weaker throughout the day, owing to the continued paucity of Bills offering and also on account of the dull advices arriving from the Calcutta Market. Our quotations for House Paper are the same as yesterday, but Bank Bills are 1-32d. lower, viz :—

Bank Bills, on demand.....	1s. 7 29-32d.	per Rs.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 8 5-16d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 8¼d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 8 9-32d. to 1s. 8 5-16d.,	
France, 3 ,, ,,	2-12p.	,,

On Calcutta rates are unchanged at 100 1-16 on demand and 99 9-16 for 60 days' sight Bills.

FOR GOVERNMENT PAPER our quotations to-day are quite nominal as there has been nothing doing on account of the great weakness prevailing in the Calcutta Market, where rates are lower than here. The reason assigned for this depression is the probability of a disturbance on the Frontier.

SHARES—The Market has been more or less closed owing to the fair at Mahaluxmee. In Bank Shares the only quotable change is an advance of Rs. 2 in Nationals, which are now quoted at Rs. 119. In Land Companies Colabas have declined to Rs. 890. In Press Companies Bezars have declined Rs. 5, and Volkarts United have advanced Rs. 20 per share. In Spinning and Weaving Companies there has been very little doing, and prices are nominally unaltered.

COTTON has been quiet during the day with only a trifling demand for exports, which has not been at all freely met by dealers. There is no change in prices.

LINSEED AND RAPESEED are also unchanged, and Rs. 6-14 per cwt. for the former and Rs. 7 per cwt. for Guzerat descriptions of the latter.

WHEAT is still firmly held, as the local demand continues. We quote :— Best White, Rs. 37 to Rs. 38, and Hard Red, Rs. 34 to Rs. 35 per candy.

PIECE GOODS—Owing to Native holidays, there is nothing doing.

FREIGHTS continue depressed with very little cargo offering. The rates for Liverpool, via Canal, are still 17s. 6d. for Measurement, and 12s. 6d. for Wheat, and for London 20s. and 18s. 9d. per ton. For the Continent the rates are :— Venice 20s., Trieste 25s., Marseilles and Genoa 22s 6d., freights payable here at par.

COALS are unchanged.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE SHIP SEHAB JEHAU, 698 tons, Captain W. McGregor will sail to-day for Coast and Calcutta, with a cargo of 14 698 Indian maunds salt, and general cargo

THE SHIP CAMBRIDGE, 1,135 tons, Captain J. Hill, arrived in harbour on the 27 h inst. from Cardiff, 22nd May, with a cargo of 1,608 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE SHIP CONTEST, 965 tons, Captain T. E. James, which arrived in harbour on the 27th inst. from Liverpool, 14th April, via Mauritius, brought a cargo of 1,407 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. CALCUTTA, 549 tons, Captain W. R. Mason, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mr. Babajee Saddobe, Mr. C. W. Daw, Mr. G. K. Remington, Mr. Yusubim Abdools, Mr. J Humphreys, and fifteen deck passengers.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. NIZAM, 1,727 tons, Captain A. E. Barlow, which arrived in harbour on the 27th inst. from Southampton, via the Suez Canal, brought the English mails, and the following cargo :—181 boxes silver, 7 boxes specie, 2,335 packages piece goods, 676 bales twist, 4 cases umbrellas, 81 packages wine and spirits, 18 cases cochineal, 1 case saffron, 440 cases candles, 130 packages provision, 143 packages papers, 16 cases soap, 71 packages varnish, 10 cases tinned plates, 40 packages colour and paint, 25 cases copper, 7 553 casks spelter, 500 packages steel iron, 6 packages glassware, 243 packages oilmanstores, 5 cases boots, 135 casks beer, 28 cases cyder, 2 packages wax, 2 packages coffee, and many packages merchandise.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
27	Nizam (s)	Barlow	Southampton. Aug 1.
	Cambridge	Hill	Cardiff, May 22.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
28	Beaun Uamba.....	Thomson	New Orleans.
	British India	Thomson	Diamond I-land.
	Calcutta (s).....	Mason	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.

The ship Shah Jehan, McGregor, to Coast and Calcutta, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Akola, to Kurrachee.
Steamer Henry Blockow, to Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 23 Ironside ..... Spencer ..... Brisbane, June 24.
Mary Stenhouse..... Hedgcock ..... Madras, Aug 17.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 23.—Steamers Pemba and Presnitz.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
25	El Dorado (s).....	.....	London.
26	Malwa (s).....	.....	Southampton.
	Asia (s)	.....	Rangoon.
	Estepona (s).....	.....	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.			
25	Rajpootana(s)	.....	Calcutta.
	Khandalla (s).....	.....	Bombay.
	Union	.....	Coast.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per P & O Steamer Malwa : Mr Mill r.
Per s s El Dorado :—Mr O'Ratigan, Mr F W Taylor, Mrs Ward and 7 children.

DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS.

Per s s Khandalla :—Seclima, Lieut Col Mellins, Mr Bagshawe, Cosley, Mr and Mrs Matburn, Mr Minchin.
Per s s Pachmba, for Northern Ports and Rangoon to-day :—Mr T E Vincent, Mr Horden, J Bruce.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

July. 13 Principe D Carlos P T S. Metzer, from Lisbon.
Aug. 2 Pre sseur, ss, Gue, from Calcutta.
12 Vestal, H M ss, Selby, from Suez.
14 Mongolia, ss, Coleman, from Venice.
14 M. Iwa, ss, Tomlin, from London.
14 Kwang Tung I Co, ss, Edward, from Bombay.
14 Gelong, ss Fraser, from Bombay.
14 Sestos, ss, Tilmouth, from Hankow.
14 Glengyle, ss, Quarley, from Hank w.
15 Overyssel, ss, Kremmer, from Batavia.
15 Darro, ss, Mordaunt, from Suez.
15 Guy Mannering, ss, Mann, from Bombay.
16 City of Canterbury, ss, Marr, from Calcutta.
17 Australia, ss, Cotter, from Bombay.
18 Apis, ss, Eiger, from Trieste.
18 Craigforth, ss, Farmer, from Madras.
19 Strathairly, ss, Cossey, from Cardiff.
20 Leon, ss, Ayana, from Manilla.
20 Wild Swan, H M ss, Dacres, from Cruise.

DEPARTURES.

14 Precauseur, ss, Gue, to Marseilles.
14 Mongolia, ss, Coleman, to Bombay,
14 Malwa, ss, Tomlin, to Calcutta.
14 Gelong, ss, Fraser, to Venice.
14 Sestos, ss, Tilmouth, to London.
14 Glengyle, ss, Quarley, to London.
14 Vestal, H M S., Selby, to Seychelles.
15 Overyssel, ss, Kremmers, to Rotterdam.
15 Darro, ss, Mordaunch, to London P O,
15 Guy Mannering, ss, Mann, to Dunkirk.
17 City of Canterbury, ss, Marr, to London.
17 Australia, ss, Cotter, to London.
18 Apis, ss, Eger r, to Bombay.
19 Craigforth, ss, Farmer, to London.
20 Leon, ss, Ayana, to Liverpool.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Principe D Carlos, P T S, Metzer, from Lisbon.
Malwa, ss, Tomlin, from London.
Strathairly, ss, Cossey, from Cardiff.
Wild Swan, H M ss, Dacres, from Cruise.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 28.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Brankesome Hall s—6 cases oilmanstores, Goolamally Jewanjee and Co; 6 casks empty soda water bottles, Thomson and Taylor; 23 boxes tinned plates, Dawoodjee Abdooradjee; 1,810 bars and 806 bundles iron, Abdoolally Sumsoodin.

FROM LONDON.

Venetia s—2 packages glassware, Hassum Ahmed.
Lord Eslington s—50 cases copper sheets, David Sassoon and Co
Brankesome Hall—10 cases slates and 10 packages hardware, Eabhoy Tyabally.
Byculla s—4 packages hardware, Esmaljee Essoofbhoy.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Australia s—8 cases toys, Eabhoy Tyabally.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Consett s—10 bales rags, Jewandass Premjee; 59 bales cotton, Juggry Bhanjee.
Brankesome Hall s—150 cwts. coir yarn, Veerjee Peras; 175 cwts. coir yarn, Mooljee Hurridass; 88 cwts coir rope, Maodhowjee Girdhur; 1 bundle carpets, C H Hillcoat.
Cella s—2 bales wool, Govindjee Madhowjee.
Fannie Tucker—1871 cwts. myrabollams, Mooljee Gooculdass.

FOR LONDON.

Hutton s—10 casks cocoanuts, Sorabjee Jamsetjee; 51 casks cocoanut oil, Dinshaw Bhicaji Khan.

FOR VENICE.

Apis s—2984 cwts castor seed, Wilson and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Australia s—2004 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers; 19 84 cwts linseed, Finlay and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bangalore s—100 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Chanda s—50 bales cotton, W Leppit and Co.

FOR HANKOW.

Venetia s—28 bales twist, The Anglo-Indian S W Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Venetia s—225 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebram; 37 bales twist, The Alliance S and W Co. 126 bales twist, E D Sassoon; 25 bales twist, Jumabhoy Abdool Khanuck; 81 bales twist, The Anglo-Indian S W Co; 280 bales twists, W and A. Graham and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI

Venetia s—5 chests opium, Nursey Keswojee and Co.

HIGH COURT—AUGUST 29.

[Before the Honorable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.]

LONG CAUSES.

86-78—Balkrishna and B—Ebrahim Cowman vs Lakshmidass Purshotumdass and another—Jefferson and F, and Crawford and B.
174-78—Shapoorjee and G—Hurjeevandas Nanjee vs Khooshall Nanjee and another—Ardaseer and H.
219-78—In person (a pauper)—Aminshaw vs Kotall Meya Vullud M &c.
264-78—Crawford and B—Hema Currimsey vs Poojah Khima and others—Bhaishunker N, and Tyabjee and S.
730-77—Chalk and W—S Jewajee vs The Secretary of State, &c.
731-77—Chalk and W—Mahomedally Lookmanjee and others vs The Secretary of state, &c.
215-78—Shapoorjee and T—C A Turner vs Khooshall Nanjee—Ardaseer and H.
69-78—Hapoorjee and T—Premavshoo vs Dhunjee Madhowjee and another—Bhaishunker N.
601-77—Fletcher and S—Nursey Keswojee vs Rahim Assar and another—Bhanderker N.

[Before the Honorable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

For Investigation under Section 468 of Act X. of 1877.

In person—Hurrichund Dushrath vs Jetooram Wittoba
In person—Fatimabai vs Dakibai and others.

LONG CAUSES.

785-77—Pestonjee Kaosjee—Vullubdass Khimjee and others vs Pussoo Kurrance and another.—In person
158-78—He rn C and L—Cassibai vs Tribhowandass Ruttonjee Mody—Bhaishunker N.
159-78—Hearn C and L—Cassibai vs Ladkorebai and another—Bhaishunker N.
271-78—Bhaishunker N—Khimjee Jeewa and others vs Cassibai—Hearn, C and L.
539-78—Shavarjee and T—Luckmidass Khimjee and another vs Manekvahoo and others—Rimington H and C.
101-78—Hearn C and L—E V Heirn and another vs Madhowdass Goculdass and others—Ardaseer and H. and Shapoorjee and T.
128-78—Vijeekraa H—Posha Gowar Mahtra and others vs Mahadoo Nany Mahtra and another—Jeffersen and F.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 28.

Heathcote, Lieut Col, 17th Cavalry, from leave, from England.
Macnaghten, Major 13th Lancers, from furlough, from England.
Adamson, Lieut, Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Colthurst, Lieut Col. 6th Regt, on duty, from England.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 28.

Vaughan, Lieut, 17th Bombay N I, on leave, to Surat.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

Poona, 28th August 1878.

H E the C-in-C has been pleased to make the following appointments :—

24th Regt N I—Major C P Newport, 18th N I, to officiate as wing commander.
4th Regt N I—Col G B Crispin, wing commdr and offg 2nd comd, to be 2nd in commd, vice Col A P Champion, retired. Major W S Seton, wing officer and offg wing commdr, to be wing commdr, vice Col J B Cyburn.
17th Regt N I—Major H L Walter, wing officer, to officiate as wing commdr, vice Major J G Griffith, transferred to the 18th Regt N I.
18th Regt N I—Col J A Smith, 2nd commd and offg wing commdr, to be commdt, vice Col A Becher, retired. Major F F Forbeith, wing commdr, and offg 2nd comd, to be 2nd in commd, vice Col J A Smyth, Major J G Griffith, offg wing comm r 17th N I, to be wing commdr.
25th Regt N I—Major A J Dodgson, to officiate as wing commdr.
31st R gt N I—Surg Major M M Mackenzie, in med charge, to join on expiration of present civil appointment.
Surg G A Hoehes, sen duty, Poona Circle, is transferred to gen duty, Presidency irele, to proceed to Aden.
The undermentioned officers have been allowed leave of absence.
C-in-C de N Lucas, R A, for 30 days from Aug 30, to Bombay, on urgent affairs.
H G Alexander, H M's 83rd Foot, from Aug 20 to Nov 20, pending retirement from service.
Maj or J Reeves, 15th Regt. N I from Aug 10 to Sept 30, in extension to remain in Poona on med certfic.
Major G E Blew, 17th N I, to Bombay for 30 days from date of departure to answer before med committee.
Lieut H M W de B M's 4th Foot, to remain in England from July 13 to Nov 23 on med certfic.
Lieut Major J N Gl, to med charge Dooli B ngt, to Poona from Sept 4 to Oct 20, in extension on private affairs.
Surg W G Martelli to remain in England from July 14 to Sept 13 on med certfic.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, August 24)

Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint Henry Thoby Prinsep, Esq of the Bengal Civil Service, to be a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

The services of Surgeon Major C P Ross, Officiating Sanitary Commissioner, Inspector-General of Dispensaries and Superintendent of Vaccination in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, are at his own request, replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

Surgeon Major J Lowe, M D, Officiating Superintendent, Central Jail, Rawalpoe, to officiate as Sanitary Commissioner, Inspector-General of Dispensaries and Superintendent of Vaccination in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, vice Surgeon-Major C P Ross.

Mr W J Porter, District Superintendent of Police, 5th (officiating 4th) grade, in British Burmah, to officiate in the 3rd grade, during the absence on leave of Mr R Redpath, Officiating District Superintendent of the 3rd grade.

Mr J C Pereira, Assistant District Superintendent of Police (Officiating District Superintendent, 5th grade), to officiate in the 4th grade.

Mr J. Dixon, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, to officiate as District Superintendent, 5th grade.

Mr C J D'Donnelhue, Chief Inspector of Police, to officiate as Assistant District Superintendent of Police.

Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India has appointed the Rev C W Hume to be a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment.

Captain F Bailey, RE, Deputy Conservator of Forests of the 1st grade and Superintendent of Forest Surveys, is appointed Conservator of Forests of the 4th class, and Director of the Forest School to be established at Dehra Dun in the N W Provinces, Captain Bailey will remain Superintendent of Forest Surveys, and will carry on the work of that office in addition to his duties as Conservator of Forests and Directors of the Forest School.

Mr W H Reynolds, Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 1st grade, is appointed Deputy Superintendent of Forests Surveys.

The services of Mr A Wingate, Bombay Civil Service, are placed at the disposal of the P W Department, Famine Branch.

Surgeon P M Grant of the Indian Medical Department, is appointed to officiate as Medical Officer in charge of the 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, vice Surg on A Barclay.

Lieut H Daly, 4th Regt, Officiating Political Assistant, 3rd Class, has passed the examination prescribed for officers employed in the Political Department.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to retire from the service.

Lieut-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) B Parrott, ordinary pension £456-5, capitalized value of annuity £9,742.

General J M B Fraser-Tytler, C B, ordinary pension £455-5, capitalized value of annuity £6 597.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps :—Lieut Whitfall, 63rd Foot, Officiating Squadron Officer, 14th Bengal Lancers.

Lieut C H Scott, R A, to officiate as an Assistant Superintendent of Factories, vice Captain J G Stone.

Lieut A J Brander, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 19th N I, to be a Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 3rd class, on probation.

Lieut Fasken, 16th Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be Officiating Wing Officer, 2nd Sikh Infantry, on probation.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India :—Lieut Colonel (Brevet Colonel) J S Ogilvie, Assistant Commissary General, Meerut, private affairs, for two years.

Lieut-Colonel H S Osborne, Squadron Commanding, and 2nd in Command 5th Bengal Cavalry, private affairs, for one year and twenty-eight days.

First Class Veterinary Surgeon Marshall, private affairs, for one year.

Surgeon W M Courtney, 38th N I, private affairs, for two years

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr H Moore to be a 3rd grade officer in Her Majesty's Indian Marine, on probation, and posted to the I G S Cæsarwitch.

Mr E H McDowell to be a Clerk, on probation, and posted to the I G S Hugh Rose.

Mr F H Smith, 2nd grade officer of the I G S Enterprise, is permitted to resign the service.

Lieut J M Bance, R N, 2nd grade officer of the I G S Irrawaddy, is transferred to the I G S Enterprise, as an additional, 2nd in lieu of a 1st grade officer, vice Mr F H Smith, resigned.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr H Tyndall, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, with temporary rank of 2nd grade, British Burmah, Railway Establishment, is reduced to the 4th grade.

Lieut R C Maxwell, R E, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Director of State Railways, Central System.

Mr W Harris, Sub-Engineer, Western System of State Railways, now on leave in England, is permitted, at this own request, to resign his appointment.

Mr J McGuigan is appointed to the P W Department as a temporary Assistant Examiner of Accounts, 3rd grade, on probation, and posted to the office of the Government Examiner of Accounts of Guaranteed Railways, Lahore.

The undermentioned Assistant Engineers have been temporarily transferred from the Provinces noted to Madras for employment on Famine Relief Works :—Mr J A Beale, Mr J A Beatniff, Mr R H Tulloh, Mr F W Chanter, Mr W Scotland, Mr W D Jose lyne, Mr A T Goodfellow.

Mr J Dangerfield, Superintendent Way and Works, Holkar and Neemuch State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Manager of those lines in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Captain W S S Bisset, on special duty, or until further orders.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Punjab Government Gazette*, Aug 22.)

Mr G Smyth, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Delhi, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months.

Lieut-Colonel F M Birch, Deputy Commissioner, is posted to the Delhi District during the absence on leave of Mr Smyth.

The undermentioned medical officers are appointed substantively pro tempore, Civil Surgeons of 2nd Class Stations :—Surgeon-Major G C Ross, Officiating Civil Surgeon, Karnal. Surgeon-Major J C Pearse, Officiating Civil Surgeon, Amritsar.

Surgeon F F O'Connor, in officiating medical charge of the 3rd Punjab Infantry, is appointed to the medical charge of the sanitarium of Sheikh Budin for the season of 1878.

Colonel C A McMahon, Commissioner and Superintendent, Hissar Division, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months.

Mr J D Tremlett, Additional Commissioner of the Amritsar and Lahore Divisions, is appointed to officiate as Commissioner and Superintendent of the Hissar Division, during the absence on leave of Colonel McMahon.

Lieut E W Nixon, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, is transferred from the Umballa to the Delhi District.

Mr R H Horton, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Umballa, is transferred to the Delhi District.

Surgeon J Duke, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, is granted leave of absence on medical certificate for thirty days, to proceed to Bombay and appear before a medical board.

Mr P D Alexander, Executive Engineer, is allowed three months' medical leave.

Captain J F Miller, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, is appointed to officiate as Executive Engineer during the absence of Mr Hammer.

COURT MARTIAL.

Head Quarters, Simla, Aug. 22.

At a General Court Martial, assembled at Peshawar, on the 9th August, Gunner Trimlett, Royal Horse Artillery, was arraigned on the following charges :—

1st—Drunk, on duty, at Peshawar, on or about the 24th July been drunk, when on duty, when on guard-mounting parade, 2nd, Insubordination, accompanied with personal violence. in having at Peshawar, on or about the 24th July offered violence against B tery Sergeant Major Collins, by rushing at him and attempting to strike him with his clubbed carbine, at the same time using threatening language to the said Battery Sergeant in substance and to the effect following, that is to say :—" It's a good job for you, you did not, or the next point (meaning thereby a bullet) waiting for your brains." 6th.—Having made away with one pair cloth overalls. 7th,—Having lost by neglect one pair cloth overalls.

Finding—The Court finds that the prisoner is guilty of the first, second, third, fourth, fifth and seventh charges. Not guilty of the sixth charge.

Sentence—The Court sentence the prisoner to suffer penal servitude for the term of five years, and to be put under stoppages of pay until he shall have made good one pair cloth overalls.

Approved and Confirmed—With the sanction of Government, three years of the penal servitude will be inflicted in India.

FRED. P. HAINES, General,
Commander-in-Chief in India.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

A MEETING of the SENATE will be held TO-MORROW in the Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier Hall of the University at 5-15 p.m.

PETER PETERSON, M. A.,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 28th August 1878.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY,
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND),
No 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

CRISP—August 2nd, at Matlock Dale, Derbyshire, England, the wife of Arthur G. Crisp, of Bombay, of a son.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

CAMPBELL—August 17th, at Hoobloe, Dharwar districts, the wife of Archibald W. Campbell, of a daughter.
SAMPSON—August 27th, at Upper Colaba, the wife of Assistant Apothecary Joseph Sampson, of the Station Hospital, of a son.

DEATHS.

GALLAGHER—At Jowra, *en route* to Bombay, of enteritis, Marianne Theresa (Minnie), youngest daughter of Sub-Conductor Gallagher, Bombay Commissariat Department, aged 9 months and 27 days.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BARROW—August 21st, at Arrah, the wife of F. H. Barrow, C.S., of a son.
FOWKES—August 23rd, at Madura, the wife of Mr. S. J. Fowkes, Assistant Apothecary, Civil Dispensary, of a son.
LOWIS—August 23rd, at Ranchi, the wife of Major N. Lowis, Manager, Chota Nagpore Estate, of a son.
SPALDING—August 22nd, at Palamcottah, the wife of Mr. W. H. Spalding, Assistant Engineer, S. I. R., of a son.
WORKS—August 22nd, at Calcutta, the wife of Leslie Works, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BARROW—ANDERSON—August 20th, at Allahabad, Tarlton L Barrow, to Agnes Jessie Anderson, daughter of J. H. Anderson, Missionary.
MANNERS—EVATT—August 23rd, at St. John's, Naini Tal, by the Rev. A. Horsburgh, Chaplain, Herbert Manners, of Tirhoot, eldest son of Colonel H. R. Manners, to Emmie, youngest daughter of the late Captain G. Evatt, 70th regiment.
WESTERN—BEER—August 22nd, at St. Thomas's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. Father Harford, Charles M. Western, Lieut Royal Horse Artillery, to Ida Isabella, eldest daughter of Francis Beer, Esq., of Calcutta.

DEATHS.

GODFREY—August 22nd, at Bancoorah, Edmond B. Godfrey, Esq., Deputy Magistrate and Collector, aged 50 years.
GAYER—August 23rd, at Calcutta, Surgeon Major E. J. Gayer, Bengal Medical Service, aged 44.
KENNEDY—August 16th, at Cachar, of typhoid fever, James T. D., eldest son of the late John G. Kennedy, of H. M.'s Indian Customs, in his 19th year.
LOVELL—August 23rd, at Mussoorie, Thomas Lovell, Mem. Inst. C E., Chief Engineer, Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway, Lucknow, in his 52nd year.
SANDYS—August 15th, at Chittagong, the only daughter of Edwin Francis and Mary Sandys, aged 14 months.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, AUGUST 29, 1878.

WE mentioned some time ago the curious discovery made by the legal advisers of the G. I. P. Railway Company, that the guaranteed railway companies in this country are debarred by their charters from working any lines except those constructed with their own capital, and even from taking leases to work State railway lines which are really branches of their system. The question thus raised was subsequently referred to the counsel for the India Office, who have also expressed the opinion that the present practice of employing the agency of guaranteed companies to work a number of the Indian State lines is illegal. We do not know what are the precise terms of the clause in the contracts forbidding such arrangements, and it must strike most persons as singular that the illegality was not discovered before. The practical result is, however, that the Bombay Government has received instructions to take over from the G. I. P. Company at the end of this year, and work on its own account, the Nizam's State Railway, the Dhond and Munmar line, the Wurdah Valley line, and the short branches to the Omrawuttee and Khangaum cotton markets, all of which are at present managed by the G. I. P. Company. It is obvious that this change must greatly increase the cost of working State lines which are all on the broad gauge. The State Railway Department has, we believe, a reserve of broad gauge engines, which it ordered out from England last year, but it has no carriages or wagons; and it must, therefore, borrow nearly all its rolling stock from the G. I. P. Company, unless it chooses to incur the expense of constructing broad-gauge as well as narrow gauge workshops in India. It is easy to see, too, that as regards the Dhond and Munmar Railway, at all events, the interests of the Company and the Government will henceforth be conflicting, as the smaller the proportion of traffic diverted to this short cut between the Company's North-Eastern and South-Eastern lines the larger will be the Company's receipts. The probable inconvenience and loss to the State that may be expected to ensue might, no doubt, have been avoided if the G. I. P. Company could have been prevailed upon to get a new Act of Parliament authorizing it to work the State lines. The B. B. and C. I. Company intends to take this course; but we are not surprised that the shareholders of the G. I. P. Company fail to see what they have to gain by trying to please the Bombay Government. That Government last year cajoled the Railway officials into helping to destroy the export trade of Bombay, and flattered them into slaving night and day to carry an enormous traffic into the Famine districts, in order mainly to enhance the reputation for energy of Sir Richard Temple and his colleagues. Sir Richard and his associates have their reward; they have had praises, decorations, and promotion distributed among them with lavish hand; not a rupee of their magnificent salaries is wrung from them to relieve the poor; and now, having got all they want for themselves, they turn round and tax the ruined traders of Bombay, and damn the Railway Company and its hard-working officials with the insolence of a Legree damning his niggers. How can it be supposed that any one excepting its immediate dependants will wish well to such a Government or desire to serve it?

IT has been subtly suggested that the idea of Sir John Strachey, when he formulated the Trades Licence Tax which is now causing so much heartburning in Bombay, was that he would contrive to make all the inhabitants of India so disgusted with it that they would be glad to welcome an Income Tax. It appears very probable, if such was his design, that he will succeed. We have always asserted that an Income Tax was the fairest tax that could be levied in India It is true that it might not effect all it intended, because a large number of natives would understate their incomes, and therefore the incidence of the tax would be inequal, a rich man contributing proportionally less to the State revenues than a poorer man, or an official whose salary was known to a pice; but nevertheless it would, as far as it is practicable to work a system in India having for its principle equality of taxation, prove generally successful; and this is all, in the absence of any known plan of perfect taxation, that an Indian Finance Minister need expect. The great objection taken to the Income Tax was that it established certain inquisitorial proceedings in regard to men's private affairs, and it has been again and again asserted that the Trades Licence Tax would be free from any such disagreeable characteristics. But we find the contrary the case. According to the proceedings of the Bombay Government officials, the Licence Trades Tax is inquisitorial, while at the same time it does not contain that element of fair play, of making every man contribute to the State in proportion to his income, that the Income Tax contained. It would, therefore, be infinitely more just to have an out-and-out Income Tax than an Income Tax which, disguised under another name, oppresses one part of the community while it leaves the official classes wholly free from helping to support the State which supports them. Lord Lytton, Sir John Strachey, Sir Ashley Eden and others who are identified with the imposition of the Trades Licence Tax, have protested that the only alternative for such a tax was the re-imposition of the Income Tax. Seeing that the sole objection to the Income Tax was its inquisitorial principle we think, considering the intense irritation which has been set up in the public mind, the Viceroy should now judge whether the time has not come for abolishing a fraud and establishing in its place a tax which does not attempt to disguise the true principles upon which alone it can be worked. If we are to have an Income Tax let it have fair play, but do not let us have an Income Tax which only touches one part of the community, while the other and better-off part escapes altogether.

In his speech introducing the Financial Statement for 1877 78, Sir John Strachey stated that he regretted the disappearance of the Income Tax, and with an irony which must have given him immense secret satisfaction, knowing the exact nature of the alternative he had in view, he said he did not anticipate any great dissatisfaction regarding the announcement that it was not intended by the Government of India to propose the re-imposition of the Income Tax. For some mysterious reason, he said that at the present time an Income Tax would be neither politic nor just, and he held out the well-worn threat that if the Trades Licence Tax were not accepted, there would be no remedy but the Income Tax. There must, he acknowledged, be a good deal of inequality in all taxes of the kind of the Licence Tax, as they are always open to the objection that they press relatively less heavily on the richer than on the poorer classes. "This is one of the penalties," he said, "to which we have to submit as the "price of our desire to avoid all inquisitorial "proceedings, and of the determination to have "no Income Tax." He proceeded to state that the highest amount which under any circumstances any individual or company could ever be called upon to pay annually would be Rs. 200. The schedule in the Bill had been prepared after consultation with the local Governments, so that Sir Richard Temple's Government must have been perfectly well aware of the Government of India's intention to have neither inquisitorial proceedings nor the taxation of individuals in companies or firms, in connection with the collection of the Income Tax. Sir John Strachey took the greatest pains to explain that he did not wish any inquisitorial proceedings to be taken under the Act, as he repeated his views on this subject several times. "Notwithstanding "ing our determination to have no inquiries "which would make the tax resemble an Income "Tax," &c, he said shortly after his denunciation of inquisitorial proceedings. Lord Lytton, in his Budget speech, endorsed in general terms all that Sir John Strachey had said, so that there is no reason to believe that he was ignorant of two important features in the proposed Licence Tax Bill, that it was not to be inquisitorial, otherwise it would be like the abhorred Income Tax, and that no company could be taxed more than Rs. 200, thus putting out of the question the taxation of partners. When we turn to the speeches which were made in the Bombay Legislative Council, we find that these principles were steadily kept in view. Mr. Ashburner, in introducing the measure, said that although traders would be divided into classes according to their trades, "there would "be none of those inquisitorial proceedings which "rendered the Licence Tax so unpopular." At every turn in the progress of the Bill into law the same protest was made, that it would not be inquisitorial. We dwell on these facts with some emphasis, because the proceedings of the persons appointed by the Bombay Government to collect the new tax are distinctly in violation of the principles which the Government of India had in view when it proposed the taxation of trades. A memorial has been prepared by the traders of Bombay for presentation to Sir Richard Temple, protesting against the way in which the Act is being put into operation, and it is generally believed that His Excellency will reply that responsibility for the novel elements introduced into the collection of the tax lies with the Government of India, and that all he can do will be to take the memorial into his most careful consideration (as the phrase goes) and subsequently forward it to the Governor-General. If the Government of India is really responsible for authorising what are practically inquisitorial proceedings by the taxation of partners, there should be no doubt that the memorialists of Bombay will receive a favourable answer, as it could scarcely throw over those pretexts for introducing a Trades Licence Tax Act instead of an Income Tax Act through which it received the sanction of the Secretary of State to its propositions. We suspect, however, that the responsibility for the innovations rests with some over-zealous Bombay official, and if this is the case Sir Richard Temple ought at once to compel the withdrawal of those circulars calling upon partners of firms to pay as well as their firms, and to prohibit the issue of the circular (which is notoriously known to be in existence) calling upon every firm to divulge the names of its constituents in order that these constituents may be taxed also. Disputes may arise upon the technical wording of the Bombay Bill; it may be argued that under this or that section, partners of firms cannot legally be taxed as well as their firm; but we have no doubt, after a perusal of Sir John Strachey's speech, that it never was intended to tax partners, simply because it was not intended to have any inquisitorial proceedings.

The taxation of partners must be an inquisitorial proceeding. As several correspondents have already pointed out, all partners do not derive equal profits from the concerns with which they are connected. A junior partner may only get a sixth or a tenth share of profits, and if he found that a tax of Rs. 200 upon him would be too heavy for him to bear—might, in fact, be 20 per cent. of his income, instead of the 2 per cent. which the Government of India professed to be the basis of the new tax—he would have no alternative but to protest and carry his books to the Collector's office, where the affairs not only of himself, but of all his partners, would become the object of scrutiny by natives, who would thus have the power of turning

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE CENTRAL ASIAN QUESTION.

LONDON, AUG. 28.

The *Times* says that the past policy of abstention followed by England with regard to Afghanistan has proved a failure, and that Afghanistan must now be our buckler instead of a weapon to be used against us. The *Times* supports a conciliatory policy towards the Ameer, and intervention on behalf of Yakoob Khan.

It is announced in the *Times* that a Chinese diplomatic Mission is going to Russia relative to frontier questions.

Consols yesterday closed at 94⅛.

THE MAIL CONTRACT.

LONDON, AUG. 28.

Government has accepted the tender sent in by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company for the conveyance of the East India and China Mails for a period of eight years.

THE PROPOSED TURKISH LOAN.

The *Times* announces that England will never again guarantee a Turkish loan or even help Turkey in obtaining one, and adds that England cannot mix up the financial difficulties of the Porte with the Anglo-Turkish Convention.

SOCIALISM IN GERMANY.

BERLIN, AUG. 28.

The German Federal Council have adopted the Bill for the repression of Socialists in Germany.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

PORT SAID, AUG. 27.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Steamer Radnorshire, outward bound for Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here on the 25th instant.

LONDON, AUG. 27, APT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surat steady.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera	5½
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	6-1¼
8¼ lbs. do.	7-3
40s. Mule Twist	10
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1 7½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	80
4½ per cent. do.	84½
5½ per cent. do.	85
3 per cent. Consols for Account	94⅛
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	112½
Bar Silver	52⅝

Arrival—Isaac Reed.

Departure—Afghan.

THE MONSOON.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT FOR ALL INDIA.

AUGUST 24, 10 A.M.

The barometric changes during the past twenty-four hours are small in amount; light winds are prevalent over the whole of India. The break in the rains has extended to the whole of India. Heavy showers, local in character, are reported to-day from Lahore, Ahmedabad, and Cochin.

AUGUST 25, 10 A.M.

The barometric changes during the past twenty-four hours are moderate in amount. The south west winds, which set in yesterday over the whole of Bengal and Assam, are increasing in intensity, and have given fair rainfall to Assam. Four inches were registered to-day at Cochin. The break in the rains continue over the rest of India.

AUGUST 26, 10 A.M.

The changes of pressure during the past twenty-four hours are inconsiderable except in the Punjab, where the barometer is falling rapidly. Strong winds are blowing at the head of the Bay of Bengal, and are pouring a vigorous moisture current into Bengal and Assam. Goalpara received the excessive amount of ninety-eight tenths, Rungpore twenty-five tenths, Silchar thirteen tenths, and Chittagong eleven tenths. The following amounts are reported from the Western districts of the North Western Provinces—Allyghur and Shajahanpore fourteen tenths and Roorkee five tenths; in Southern India twenty-two tenths fell at Bangalore twenty tenths at Madura, and eleven tenths at Hyderabad, Deccan. The break in the rains continue in the remaining districts of India.

AUGUST 27, 10 A.M.

The barometer has risen over the whole of India and is greatest in Assam, where it exceeds fifteen hundredths inch. Light winds are prevalent along the west coast of India and in Southern India. Strong winds in Bengal indicate the continuance of vigorous moisture current from the Bay of Bengal. Easterly winds and north-westerly winds in the Central Provinces and the western districts of the North-Western Provinces also indicate general indraught to-day's area of heavy rainfall extending over western Assam, Northern Bengal, and Behar. The following heavy rainfalls are reported from this area:—Goalpara thirty-one tenths, Rungpore twenty-eight tenths, Purnesh sixteen tenths, Patna fifty-three tenths, and Muzzefferpore fifteen tenths. Fair rain fell in the North Western Provinces. Benares received one inch, Allyghur thirteen tenths, and Lucknow nine tenths. Heavy rain continues in the Carnatic south of Madras. Sixteen tenths registered at Cochin and twenty-three tenths at Madura.

COAST WEATHER REPORTS.—AUG. 28.

CANWAR, 5 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind S. W. 3; thermometer 82; barometer 29·822. Fall of rain 47 cents.

MANGALORE, 27, 4 p.m.—Weather fair; wind S. E., N.W.

TUTICORIN, 4 p.m.—Weather fair; wind S. E.; thermometer 90; barometer 29·82.

VIZAGAPATAM, 5 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind W. light; thermometer 86. Fall of rain 63 cents.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba. In. cnt.	Fort. In. cnt.	Byculla. In. cnt.
Previously registered	86 92	95 57	93 16
August 27 Tuesday	0 0	.....	.....
28 Wednesday	about	0 23	0 0
Total	86 92	95 80	93 16
Fall up to 27th August 1877	49 21	.....	.....
" " 28th " "	.....	39 85	47 30

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 8 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

RAINFALL IN THE MOFUSSIL.

(From our own Correspondents.)

BROACH, August 27—There is a break in the weather since the last three days. The sun is now very powerful, and if it pleases heaven to continue the same favour for a continuous week or fortnight there may yet be a bright future for many a crop. Weeding will be commenced in a day or two. The roads are in very bad condition.

STEAMER REPORTS.

MADRAS, 28TH, 11-45 A.M.

Following from Hongkong—To-day's Manila mail postponed until to-morrow Thursday.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	....1s. 7 29-32d.	per Re.
Do. 6 months' sight	...1s. 8 5-16d.	"
Credits, 3 "	...1s. 8¼d.	"
Documents, 3 "	...1s. 8 9-32d. to 1s. 8 5-16d.	
Fresnel 3 "	...2/12	

THE Government of India, in reply to a communication from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce urging that the railway from Nagpore to Raepore should be constructed on the broad gauge, declares that it looks upon this line as one of a purely local character, and that the narrow gauge will therefore do very well for it. We wonder if Lord Lytton has got such a thing as a map of India about him, or if he ever looks at any part of it except the North-West Frontier. If he knew anything about the Central Provinces, he would assuredly be able to see that the Nagpore and Raepore railway is part of what must ultimately be the main and direct line from Bombay to Calcutta. It is something, however, for the Bombay Chamber of Commerce even to get an answer from the Government of India. Their respectful memorial of August, 1877, regarding the Western Rajpootana Railway, still remains unanswered.

Two more witnesses were examined, and a third was partly examined, at the adjourned hearing of the case against the Surat editors and others on Monday the 26th inst. The first of the witnesses, Sewdas Narrondas, who had identified the accused Ganputram and Harjeevundas before the magistrate, said that he remembered seeing a man like the former who spoke to him as to the necessity of closing the shops, while he did not at all see the latter during the four or five days preceding the riots. He professed to have a doubt as to the identity of Ganputram, because he said he saw him among large crowds of persons. He remembered little more, he said, because the matter occurred a long time ago. Mr. Branson's application to be allowed to treat the witness as a hostile witness and cross-examine him, raised an interesting discussion. Mr. Gill, for the defence, contended that the counsel for prosecution must discredit his own witness before he could get leave to cross-examine him. The judge remarked that two witnesses for the prosecution had already changed their evidence, and that the present witness (Sewdas) had adopted "a more subtle way of proceeding" and professed to forget several things which he stated before the Magistrate. Mr. Gill, who is reputed to have the courage of his opinions, replied that he did not think it was "an impartial observation" from the bench, for it would seem to imply that the witnesses were purposely abstaining from speaking the truth. But it was a remark (Mr. Gill argued) which cut both ways. It might be that the witness had been freshly tutored by the police what to say before the magistrate, while before this court his memory had got rusty with the lapse of time and there had been no opportunity of "coaching" him anew. Mr. Perozshaw Mehta's argument was ingenious at any rate. He submitted that the prosecution probably tried to kill two birds with one stone. Seeing that the Borah witnesses, who were called on the first two days of the trial, rehearsed their parts parrot-like, the prosecution had probably adopted a new and subtle method of instructing the subsequent witnesses to depose to a few prominent facts, and as to the rest to say that it was correctly given in their evidence before the magistrate, which they could not remember owing to lapse of times. The advantage of this method seemed to the learned counsel to be two-fold; for while, on the one hand, it spared the witnesses from betraying themselves into contradictions or discrepancies, it cast, on the other hand, a suspicion on the defence of tampering with them. Further discussion was staved off by Mr. Branson's leaving the witness in the court's hands rather than have it said that the prosecution took an unfair course towards the prisoners. The second witness was Sooruj am Dinanath, a medicine-vendor, who, in passing by the house of the accused Goolabdas one morning during the closing of the shops, observed four or five Banias coming out of the house and overheard them talking together. He heard a man's voice proceeding from the house, but could not say whose voice it was. Mr. Branson said the witness alleged before the Police Superintendent that he recognised that voice to be Goolabdas's; and he therefore asked leave to cross-examine. Mr. Gill objected on the ground that a statement made to the police was no evidence; and the court upheld the objection. Another witness, Purbhoolal Bhugwuntroy, stated that on the evening of the 4th April last, he saw some 25 persons going into the accused Goolabdas's house in groups of fours and fives. The court adjourned before the witness's crosss-examination was finished.

THE *Pioneer*—We understand that the Government of India have already informed the Kurrachee Chamber of Commerce that they are unable to support the prayer of the Chamber's petition to the Secretary of State to subsidize a direct line of mail steamers between Aden and Kurrachee. And an intimation to the same effect will be immediately conveyed to the Home Government in reply to its reference to India on the subject. The benefits that such a service, if organized without reference to its cost, would confer upon the important port of Kurrachee and upon Scinde generally, and the whole of the Punjab, are indisputable. The sea trip between Aden and Kurrachee being about 300 miles less than between Aden and Bombay—supposing always the rate of speed attained by the British India steamers and on the Indus Valley railway were equal to that of the P. and O steamers and the guaranteed lines upward from Bombay—the English mails by both routes would, it has been calculated, meet at about Meerut or Allygurh. But the enormous charge for such an additional service, added to the loss already entailed upon the Post Office revenues by the existing service, is held fatal to the establishment of another: nor do we believe that there is any prospect of Kurrachee realizing to pet scheme for an indefinite period. A direct line of railway, to link Kurrachee and Bombay, is an alternative project not without influential supporters. It must be remembered that the merits of the Kurrachee proposal have to be considered mainly with reference to the claims of that port only, so long as the Punjab can be reasonably well served by some improvement in the existing railway arrangements upon the present route, such as are already under discussion.

THERE appears every reason to suppose that Abdulla Jan died of fever, since according to a native newsletter from Cabul received just before the announcement of his death—which announcement arrived by express—he was suffering from fever at the date of its despatch.

MR. HUNTER, District Superintendent of Police at Hissar, has fallen under the displeasure of the Local Government, and has been suspended from office for six months.

THE Lahore paper gives the following information regarding the floods in the Punjab:—"On the 19th current the Beas rose three inches higher than ever recorded in any previous flood, the country for twelve miles towards Jullundur from its former bank being one sheet of water. Numbers of dead cattle are seen along the line of the railway embankment, the villages presenting the appearance of small islands in a vast lake as far as the eye can reach. The railway at Jullundur was unprecedented, 11 inches falling in 14 hours, and 16 inches in 36 hours. Whole streets of houses in that town have fallen. The Bayne river, ordinarily a small stream, about 30 yards wide, is now an immense volume of water, two miles in breadth, and flowing with a velocity equal to the Sudej or Beas. Only the tops of the bridge abatments are to be seen. The Hollidowall bridge, between the Beas and Kurtarpore, has also given way, so that there is now an interruption of traffic from the Beas to Phugwara, a distance of about 33 miles. Every effort is being made to restore through communication, but passengers should defer their proposed journies as, with every desire on the part of the railway authorities to assist, they cannot overcome at once the difficulties in the way caused by the unprecedented floods. Elephants are employed when boats are of no avail, but on the Bayne there is water enough for an ironclad fleet. Even the rails on the embankment are six inches under water for miles round Jullundur. The Grand Trunk road is wholly impassable, and the telegraph posts are gone. The large bridge at Howara in the Beas Valley has been washed away. On the 20th the water was still rising, but as soon as it subsides dak garries and doolies will be put on the road between the Beas and Phugwara for passengers. On the afternoon of the 20th traffic was stopped from crossing the Sutlej bridge, the centre piers of which are reported shaky. Many human corpses have been seen floating down the streams, and it is feared that the loss of crops, cattle, property, and life has been very heavy. During the 21st the weather has been fine, and the floods subsided a little, but on the 22nd more heavy rain fell, especially to the eastward."

THE *Englishman*—Whether the approaching Mission to Kabul should be the forerunner of a hostile expedition, or whether it should result in an amicable understanding between the Amir and the British Government, it is absolutely indispensable that British influence should henceforth be a much more potent factor in Afghan politics than hitherto. However weighty may be the arguments in favour of the policy of masterly inactivity, that policy is tenable only as long as no other power intervenes. This fact has long since been recognised, and is admitted in principle by even the staunchest advocates of non intervention. The Manchester school themselves would scarcely maintain that, without being false to our own interests we could allow any foreign influence to dominate Kabul politics; and whatever difference of opinion may exist on the subject merely concerns the question at what point interference would become necessary. It is notorious that we should long since have entered into much closer relations with Kabul, but for the reliance real or factitious, which the British Foreign Office placed upon assurances from St. Petersburgh. In 1873 the Amir Shere Ali, who either understood better than ourselves the true value of such assurances, or was less disposed to dissemble his real opinion of their value, sent an envoy to Lord Northbrook, at Simla, to seek a defensive alliance with England. This envoy foretold, step by step, the subsequent Russian advances in Asia, and spared no argument to disabuse the Government of India of its misplaced confidence in Russian promises. But Prince Gortschakoff had just then, for the hundredth time, solemnly reiterated the old pledge that the Russian Government absolutely repudiated all concern with Kabul affairs, and considered the territories of Afghanistan entirely outside its sphere of action. The envoy was consequently dismissed with a polite refusal, and returned to Kabul marvelling at British gullibility. Apart altogether from subsequent grounds, real or imaginary, of dissatisfaction, it is hardly to be wondered at if the Amir has turned from those who would neither help nor believe him to a Government which has given such convincing proofs of its power to strike in his immediate neighbourhood, which shows no signs of halting in its career of aggression, which is troubled by no scruples about smooth promises, and which courts the alliance we have scouted. Had we not rejected Shere Ali's advances in 1873, we should not now have had to elect between humiliation none the less tolerable for being merited, and the risk of being drawn into an attitude of aggression, none the less ungenerous under the circumstances because dictated by imperious political necessities. The tone which the mission may adopt towards Shere Ali in the first instance, will depend largely upon the extent to which he may have compromised himself in the negotiations with Russia. Every disposition will no doubt be shown to treat with leniency past errors, which we have in a measure forced upon him, but only on conditions regarding the future which he may or may not accept. There is, in short, no disguising the fact that, in sending this mission, we must be prepared, should occasion require, to offer Shere Ali his choice between accepting at our bidding, an alliance which we refused to enter into at his invitation, and the sword. Should he receive the mission, and should he unreservedly throw in his lot with ourselves, all will be well; but should he refuse to receive the mission, or should he reject our overtures, we shall be compelled for our own protection, to adopt measures in regard to which his interests will be a subordinate consideration, and which, if he resists them, we shall have to carry into effect by force. The tone of public opinion in England is a sufficient guarantee that there will be no retreating or wavering in the policy of the Government, even if that were otherwise possible.

THE Malta correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes.—"If the choice were left to the native soldiers of the Indian Contingent, the dogs of war would soon be loose; there never were men more full of fight. Some native officers of the 9th Cavalry with whom I was speaking yesterday were almost in tears at the idea of returning to India without having been in action. Even a visit to England would be but a poor solace. They spoke of the chances of getting leave to go to London. There are still some nineteen of this regiment in hospital or attending hospital in consequence of the poisoning, but all these are on the rapid road to recovery. The regiment is in excellent health, the issue of meat having proved a great boon and having freed from all taint those who appeared to suffer from a kind of scurvy."

A CORRESPONDENT of the *China Mail*, under date 15th July, writes as follows:—"The great event of the year, so far, in Siam, has been the conversion to Buddhism of a European Christian, and his formal installation into the priesthood, which took place on the 8th inst. In country he is an Austrian, and in sect was a Roman Catholic. One could have understood the motives for this conversion better had this man been a low class ignorant person, only anxious to find favour in the eyes of the Siamese for monetary purposes, but on the contrary, he is a superb scholar, a man of rare attainments in the various walks of science, literature, art; a perfect draughtsman, an accomplished linguist, and a thorough scientist, with powers of memory and acquisition so strong that he picked up the Siamese language in a very few months, although it is notoriously the most difficult of all the Eastern tongues, not even excepting the Chinese. His avowed object, to his friends, is to obtain a more thorough knowledge of the Pali language, which can only be obtained in the higher grades of the priesthood. On the 8th instant the installation took place in the palace grounds, with even more than the usual ceremonies and barbaric grandeur. The procession was a most magnificent one, and the band of music belonging to both Kings filled the streets with music during the entire day and night. All Siam, flocked to witness the ceremony, that is native Siam, for the foreigners kept rigidly away, disgusted that a Christian could be found who was willing to abjure his God and Saviour, to take up the tenets of heathenism."

A NOTICE posted at the Municipal Chamber at Margaum (Goa) has excited some sensation by an announcement that a young lady of 18 years of age, of pretty good appearance, and having an annual income of 1,500 xerafins, wishes to marry a man under 30 years of age who can command 1,000 xerafins yearly income; in addition that he should understand the English and Portuguese languages and the metrical system of accounts. On the 25th instant she would pass at noon through the public streets of Margaum with a green umbrella and a handkerchief of the same colour in her left hand, after which she would receive suitors with their proposals, and choose one from them possessing the stipulated qualifications.

IN a case recently disposed of in the Court of Session of Bellary, one Kothanda Row, an Inspector of Police, was put on his trial for having received a bribe of Rs. 1,000, and for having committed criminal breach of trust in respect of a valuable ornament. The first witness and his son are merchants of Bellary, said to be possessed of property of considerable value, the jewels alone belonging to their family amounting in value to more than a lakh and a half of rupees. For some reason or other he obtained a search warrant from the Additional Joint Magistrate ostensibly for the purpose of recovering some missing currency notes, but actually with the object of casting ignominy on the merchants by subjecting their house to a close examination. During the search, prisoner took possession of jewels worth Rs. 2,000, which, he averred, constituted a portion of certain jewels that had been stolen some years ago, and he caused the report to be disseminated that he intended to put the merchants in irons. This threat, so peculiarly revolting to Hindus, induced the merchants to hold a consultation, at which they made up their minds to offer a bribe of Rs. 1,000 for the Inspector's acceptance. The *douceur* was duly received, and the jewels returned. One of the jewels, however, a necklace, appeared to have been tampered with, and, on being scrutinized, it was found that nine valuable real pearls had been abstracted, and as many false ones substituted. Sufficient evidence having been tendered to justify the conviction of the prisoner, the Session Judge sentenced him on the first count to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 2,500, and on the second count to three years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000. From this sentence the prisoner appealed to the High Court. The Judges made an order calling for the records of the case from the lower court.

THE Captain of the British ship Cambrian Monarch from Sunderland, which arrived at Singapore on the 3rd inst. reports having picked up at sea Captain Sheldon, of the American ship Mable Clark, with his wife and children and portion of the crew, who had been wrecked near Tristan d'Acunha.

SPURIOUS dollars are again reported to be in circulation at Singapore, introduced, it is said, from Siam. Out of a parcel paid into the Oriental Bank there the other day, fifty-six were discovered to have been hollowed out by some ingenious process, a thin outer skin only being left, and the silver being replaced by lead.

AN unfortunate accident happened on the 10th inst. to Lieutenant Lyle, of the 57th Regiment, stationed at Galle. He had just succeeded in getting on to the back of a young Australian horse which was difficult to mount, when the bridle broke and the animal bolted. As Mr. Lyle had no means of guiding it, he thought it best to throw himself off, and in doing so sustained a compound fracture of the left leg.

THE bigoted conservatism of the military authorities in this presidency, says a Madras paper, is exemplified on each occasion of there being an acting Commander-in-Chief. Once upon a time, decades ago, some ignorant clerk in the Adjutant General's Office dubbed the acting functionary as the Provincial C.-in-C.; and ever since, every General who has acted for the permanent incumbent of this high office has been systematically styled 'Provincial,' and the error has been again committed in the case of General Elmhirst, who is acting for Sir Neville Chamberlain. Is it not too much to ask the authorities to distinguish between a 'provincial' commander or ruler of a province, and a 'provisional' commander or the temporary incumbent of a permanent office?

THE *Standard*.—An attempt is just now being made in Paris to gain general acceptance for the late M. Sudre's project of a universal language. M. Gajewski, who has adopted the ideas of the late M. Sudre, knows no fewer than twelve languages, and dislikes them all. According to his estimate, one may reckon in the old and new world upwards of three thousand languages: five hundred and eighty-seven in Europe, nine hundred and thirty-seven in Asia, two hundred and seventy-six in Africa, and one thousand two hundred and sixty-four in America. Even in the clearest and most logical of these there is much, says M. Gajewski, that is illogical and much that is obscure. Apart from the strangest rules of etymology and syntax—rules with innumerable exceptions, which again have exceptions of their own—the orthography, the pronunciation of words, is in most languages perfectly absurd. Often the sound of a word is no guide whatever to the true mode of spelling it; nor from the spelling can the sound be determined. M. Gajewski, however, as M. Sudre's successor, does not propose to suppress any of the languages now in use. Each nation is to preserve its own. But, instead of losing an immense time in learning through the medium of the mother tongue a number of foreign tongues, one only is hence forth to be studied. This, according to M. Gajewski's proposition, will be the universal language as invented by M. Sudre, a language so easy that any one may learn it in a very short time, and of which the short and simple alphabet is already known to almost every one, and is absolutely the same in all parts of the world. The alphabet of M. Sudre's universal language is by a happy idea taken from one of which the universality has long been recognised. It is borrowed from music, and consists of the names of the seven musical notes, do, re, mi, fa, sol, la, si. These syllables not only represent everywhere the same musical notes—a fact of no little importance in connection with M. Sudre's system—but they also represent in all countries the same spoken sounds, and all are written precisely in the same manner. The language invented by M. Sudre is not intended to be employed for literary purposes. It is designed to serve as a useful means of communication for the ordinary wants of life between the various nations of the world. Thus it will have much in common with those deaf-and-dumb alphabets by means of which persons of all nations may converse together on every-day subjects, but which would probably be of very little use for keeping up a discussion upon abstruse points of theology or metaphysics. Synonyms, exceptions, difficulties of syntax and of pronunciation, have no place in M. Sudre's language, which is merely put forward as a spoken medium for communicating simple ideas in a simple manner. M. Sudre grouped and combined the seven syllables of the musical alphabet so as to form three thousand two hundred words, which it seems is the number necessary for conversing and writing on ordinary subjects, and such subjects as any ordinarily educated man might feel himself called upon, from time to time, to deal with. To give examples—*do-fa* means he; *do fas*, she.; *dof-fa*, they; *dof-fas*, they, in the feminine. The English system of genders, than which nothing can be more simple, is, of course, adopted—males being masculine, females feminine, and inanimate objects neuter. The feminine is formed by affixing *a* to the masculine. To obtain a plural it is only necessary to double the first letter of the second sylable. *God* is in the "universal language," domisol—the syllables of which are, it will be observed, the names of the three notes composing the common chord of do. *Domisol* signifying God, *solmido*, in reality having to go down to the level of the *nulls*. Some of these deserted wells are in positions which would have been simply invaluable had the owners been able to complete them. As much as Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 had probably been thrown away on excavating and blasting these pits, and though water was in some cases reached, cash failed.

Again, even with the ultimate certainty of water, if it lies at a great depth, the peasant will rarely go on till he reaches it; not only because of the great expense of excavating and lining the well, but because the laborious work for his bullocks in hauling that wretched leather bag of water from a great depth. Both these pleas have been put forward to me by the peasants as reasons for discontinuing excavation, they considering it better to throw away the money spent than to complete the work. I am much inclined to credit them, and doubt greatly whether a well of the ordinary capacity worked by bullock power and the leather bag arrangement would give a paying percentage on the outlay if the depth to the water were very great. In the Baramati district which suffered from famine last year, where soil is in large area of splendid black soil, the depth of the soil itself is too great for remunerating well-sinking; at least so the peasants informed me, and I believe this to be quite true. My object in writing this letter is to point out that the objections to well-sinking are due to expense in construction and want of power to raise the water in large quantities, besides increased cost of haulage. Both these are mere matters of capital and mechanical appliances, and there are possibly plenty of people in Bombay who can supply both. It is scarcely possible for skilled labour and machinery to compete with bullock power where the water is easily reached and the supply sufficient, but where water lies at a great depth and bullock power is useless, I think that there is a great opening for the employment of capital.

I can merely give a sketch of what I consider would be a suitable system for water supply from deep strata, and one which I think would be certain to pay under good management, either Government or private. I would sink large and deep wells in central positions on such ground as is too deep to pay for ordinary wells. The wells should be deep enough to reach the best water bearing stratum and to afford a constant supply. The fault of many native wells is that they only *enter* the water stratum and do not go deep enough to tap it thoroughly. The water should be raised by machinery, and the constant winds in the Deccan would be specially favourable to the Windmill Pneumatic Pump. The only objection to wind power is that it must either have a storage reservoir or be supplemented by bullocks. An not unsophisticated pump above mentioned, but I understand that it is a force pump, in which case, I presume, the depth of the well is no obstacle, and merely necessitates more power, want of which is the difficulty to the peasant.

A large well with good raising power should be able to supply a very large area with water for irrigation, and the water would most certainly sell at a high rate. In good pieces of land limited in area, and in a poor country, where irrigation from rivers is impossible or uncertain, I have no doubt that the water would be rapidly taken up.

In addition to that of Kopargaon in Ahmednuggur, where there are large tracts of black soil and comparatively few wells, and where there is much clay demanding an excess of moisture to produce crops, water would be invaluable. To be a success, however, the wells must be under European management, and there must be a competent mechanic in working charge. The supply must be absolutely beyond all possibility of failure. It is essential that the peasant should not be exposed to any interruption in the flow of water to irrigated crops.

It would pay, I think, to work one such well in a good district at a loss, or at any rate on speculation for one year, merely to show the people that they can get a constant supply. I can confidently assert that the water would be taken up more readily than canal water, which the people say is too *cold* and requires more manure than well water; not that I ever heard them say so of their own village canals, though they always do when Government supplies the water. Once a well of this sort shall have proved successful it would probably be possible to arrange for others among the peasants themselves.

In the first instance the site of the well and some land round it would have to be bought out and out, and a small portion of land cultivated by the promoters as a sample, but afterwards cultivators could probably be induced to give the site free, or lease it for a term, and agree to take a certain amount of the water. A number of wells in the same district could thus be under European management which would greatly decrease the cost. I refrain from giving any estimates of probable outlay or returns, though I have considered the matter. Nothing is so misleading as insufficiently based calculations, and I have no accurate knowledge of what a large well would cost, though I know the cost of the average irrigation well. The country in which such an enterprise would succeed is where the soil is good and deep but the rainfall scanty, and there are many such in the Deccan.

The question is large, and can scarcely be treated fully in a letter of this sort. I may add that simple canal-sinking machinery worked by wind or bullock power attached to the well would probably pay largely, saving both time and bullock labour. Both these machines, the pump and the cane-crusher, would also set free bullocks for cultivation, which would otherwise be employed in raising water, all the year round, where the crop is sugarcane.

It would probably pay Government well to take up a scheme of this sort where canal irrigation is impracticable or too expensive. Canals are, I think, beyond question the most valuable works in the country, but much land cannot be watered by them, and many isolated bits of good land exist where no canal can come. There is, however, a good opening for private enterprise in a scheme of this sort, and I have long thought of suggesting it. Public opinion is, however, so much against an official writing in newspapers on any subject, much less on one not connected with his own department, that I have not thought fit to bring forward these suggestions till the circumstances of the past two years induced me to offer them for consideration.—I am, &c.

A. B. FORDE,
Indapore, August 20. Revenue Survey.

SHUTTING UP THE FAMINE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The famine is coming to an end. We see our way out of the wood at last. The fight has been a long one, and it has left most of us wiser and sadder men. We do not now speak so lightly of the management of the famine in Behar, nor laugh about the Tirhoot picnic. That famine was nipped in the bud. This, like an ill weed, throve apace. Some works were indeed started at the end of 1876. With the S. W. monsoon the dry cultivation had failed; with the failure of the N. E. the wet cultivation failed also. Yet the paucity of the works which were started seems to show that the gravity of the crisis was insufficiently appreciated. Nor is this inexplicable. The districts in the Madras Presidency are absurdly large. Bellary, Madura, and North Arcot have together about half the area of England. To each of these districts there were as revenue officers a Collector, a Sub-Collector, a Head Assistant, and one or two Assistant Collectors. Nor are the camping allowances liberal. Camp life frequently entails a loss upon married men. Hence arises a tendency either to confine camping to a few favourite, easily accessible spots, or else to hurry through the district. The mere size of the ranges is enough to render impossible the leisurely thorough cold weather tour of the north. (*On dit* that seven of the largest districts are soon to be divided into twice that number). The talukas, however, are not large, and the native revenue staff is sufficiently numerous and intelligent. Unfortunately, in their desire to please, tahsildars are too often like those prophets of old who only prophesied pleasing things. The smallness of the European staff and the greater authority attaching to their opinion therefore still makes itself felt. An appeal to Simla for aid at the end of 1876 would have been more useful, and, perhaps, more dignified, than the cry which eight months later went up from Madras for money from England.

Now, however, the end draws near. The chief question remaining is the closing of the relief operations. Relief, as all the world now knows, has been given in three ways—on works, in camps, and in villages. For some time past not more than five per cent. of the relief coolies have been employed under the civil agency. The works are small and can readily be completed and closed. The works under professional agency are larger. But the closing of these will be facilitated by the desertion of most of the labourers as soon as field-work becomes plentiful. This form of relief is easily and safely stopped.

The system of village relief was at one time widely adopted. It was introduced rather more than a year ago with the laudable object of having the labourers in their own villages ready to take advantage of the first fall of rain. The S. W. monsoon was expected. Meantime the relief assumed formidable proportions, and, each village being a relief centre, it required vast and constant supervision. The rains, however, were late and light. The famine campaign was continued. The Viceroy came down from Simla and the Duke was made famine dictator. One of his first acts was to limit village relief to those who were house-ridden. All others were to go to closed camps. The order was in most parts loyally followed, though it was impossible in all cases to interpret it *au pied de la lettre*. The number fell, whilst there was not on the other hand a corresponding increase in the numbers on camp relief. With its limits thus straitened, and with an influx of fresh officers to aid in its supervision, village relief was kept well in hand. In its time the N. E. monsoon came, but the rainfall was light. The average area of land was not cultivated, the prior distress had been long and severe, and the condition of the people was therefore still watched. Fresh admissions to village relief were, however, soon interdicted, while reductions still continued. Where this plan was carefully followed the relief is now very low, and consists mainly of the helpless paupers who, if left alone, would never be in better condition than they are now. These ordinarily form a charge upon the charity of the villages in which they live—a charge which, when able, the villagers readily recognize and fulfil. As soon therefore, as the villages have regained their former status, these relief recipients can be left to their former resource. The village relief will thus be closed.

There remains the relief in camps. From these, however, there will be an efflux as soon as field-work becomes plentiful. Admissions will cease from the same reason. Indeed *rapi*-cutting has already begun; the *bajri* harvest is in parts due, and with will come the agricultural operations under the N. E. monsoon. So that during the next four months there will be work to be had, and fresh admissions to the camps might be at once forbidden. As they regain their wonted strength, the present inmates will be dismissed. There are, however, two classes which will give trouble will be necessary. There are the wanderers and the orphans. Wandering has practically ceased for some time past, but in the earlier days of the famine it was but too common. The people saw the evil state of affairs in their own village and knew nothing of what was beyond. They knew that they could not be worse, and thought that they might be better off if they went elsewhere. They did not know, but it was too true, that they thus ran the greatest risk of increasing their own misery. Their relegation was in some instances attempted but with little lasting success. Generally the fact was known where they were suitable, and the wanderers were relieved where found. Now, however, they will have to be sent back, by rail or by road, to their own districts, and this done they can easily rejoin their own villages.

It was at one time expected that the number of orphans left by the famine would be very large. The number of destitute orphans, however, will be small. Often they were specially tended and cared for, and this special care and attention itself produced many spurious orphans. There was only a lie or two to tell, and though their elders might have done it with better grace, little one seemed to do it more naturally. But whenever, from any reason, a large number of inmates left a camp, some of the orphans were invariably reclaimed. But there is still a residue, and the difficulty of relegating these is increased by the children often giving the wrong names of their villages. The village headman and accountant also, when asked, are apt to deny all knowledge of any child of the name mentioned. This naturally seems to them the easiest way out of their part of the difficulty. The plan which succeeds better than any other is to take the children themselves to the village they identify as theirs. When they know that they are going home, the small fry generally remember the right name, and an aunt or an uncle or an elder married sister is almost invariably found. Happily to deny one's relatives, or to refuse them support, is ordinarily no fault of the Hindu character. Often they are afterwards full of apologies for not having fetched the lone child before. Carried out in this way there is no doubt, but that the relegation of orphans will be successful, and that those not reclaimed will be like the prophet's berries in number, 'two or three on the top of the uttermost bough.'

Famine relief being thus brought to an end, it will only remain for us to betake ourselves to 'fresh woods and pastures new.' We are late out of the field. This is to some extent a consequence—though perhaps not a readily apparent consequence—of our having been late in. It is a longer and more costly process to get men into condition again than to keep them in condition in the first place. The low-wage scheme had a social aspect quite apart from the question of its sufficiency. Whether it was enough or not to support life, the lowness of the wage undoubtedly deterred many from applying for work in time. To them it seemed a choice of starving in their villages or starving at work in town; they were unaccustomed, and they often tried the former before they accepted the latter alternative. Many held back too long; of these some died and others came upon camp or village relief. With any given number of people requiring relief, it is most economical to have as many as possible upon relief works; for this form of relief is, to a certain extent, productive, while camp and village relief are unproductive and often demoralizing. Hence the advantage of starting tentative relief works at an early stage of distress, and of having other works ready to fall back upon as soon as necessary. In famine the old maxim still holds good—that well begun is half done.

AB OVO USQUE AD MALA.

THE STAFF CORPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Referring to the Staff Corps, will you kindly give publicity to the following question:—Service at Addiscombe for two years, previous to arrival in India, counts towards pension. Then, how is it that no portion of the military service of officers of the Staff Corps, from British regiments, previous to arrival in India, counts towards pension? Surely it would only be fair to allow it to count to the same extent in both cases.

X. Y. Z.

II

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The treatment that the Indian Staff Corps is experiencing at the hands of Government is unbearable, and causes widespread discontent throughout the whole body of officers. Lord Salisbury solemnly promised a year ago that a Promotion and Retirement Warrant for the Staff Corps, framed on the basis of the one that has been vouchsafed to the British army, should be granted to us as soon as possible after the latter had been promulgated. Ten months have elapsed since that Warrant has been in operation, and still matters remain for us *in statu quo*, and we are compelled to submit to the gross injustice of not only having to serve for a longer period and in a tropical climate than our more fortunate brethren of the British army, but for a smaller pension in the bargain! This is not, however, the only grievance, for by the publication of the British Army Warrant above alluded to last October, a large number of infantry general officers (Indian) over 55 have been compulsorily retired from the service, and by the vacancies thus created the officers, under the new condition of appointment who elected to remain in the "general list" in preference to joining the Staff Corps, are all to be promoted to brevet majors, and they will again supersede hundreds of captains in the Staff Corps in the same manner that they went over their heads in obtaining promotion to captains. This is the gravest injustice and must be the last straw to break the camel's back. Some months ago a paragraph went the round of the papers stating that the Indian Government contemplated promoting Staff Corps captains to majors after 18 years' service in order to prevent their being superseded by officers of the same regiment, and the general list men, but it was apparently mere *gup*, and our juniors in the service are again to pass over our miserable heads with their seven leagued boots of supersession. Sir, I entreat you to publish this letter and say a good word for us as you always have done before, and let the officers of the Staff Corps, especially the captains, see what injustice they are suffering, and perhaps they will be induced to petition Parliament for redress of their grievances. I will subscribe liberally.

Mofassil, Aug. 20. STAFF CORPS.

THE good Protestants of Poonamallee have been much scandalised by the appearance among them of a kid in wolf's clothing. A member of the congregation writes to say that the Rev. D. W. Kidd, the new Chaplain, "goes about here in the garb of a Romish monk," and he begs us to move the Archdeacon to transfer the reverend gentleman to another station, where his ambiguous vesture may be more agreeable to his flock. But as, since his recent conversion, the Archdeacon has himself affected the garb of a friar, we fear the Poonamallee people will obtain no redress from that quarter.—*Madras Mail.*

THE POONA ANNUAL REGATTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDEN

still for a minute or two and the vessels came side to side. I heard some speaking going on, but I could not hear what it was. I left the carpenter to sound the ramps, and to go down into the forward store room to see if there was any damage done. He came up and reported all was right. After waiting some little time and the ship was clear of us, we steamed slowly back to the harbour. I do not think we could have avoided the collision, but the sailing ship might have done so by porting her helm. The only thing we could do was to starboard our helm and lessen the force of the collision. If we had ported our helm we would have struck the ship amidships and probably sunk her.

Examined by Mr. Macfarlane—We did not require any look-out until sunset; the lights were out before the pilot left us. I saw the ship at 6-30 p. m. She was standing away from us altogether. I then saw nothing of her until I saw her coming down on us with the wind on her starboard side, and she appeared to be the same vessel. About 6-30 she was about 4 or 5 points on our starboard bow. From 6-30 up to the collision I was on the forecastle keeping a vigilant look out. I thought the vessel was a light ship beating out of harbour. I knew that the vessel would afterwards tack to the southward, but I could not suppose she would cross our bow when she tacked. I don't think we could see a mile off at 7 o'clock, if one had a light a mile off was not an object. I could not have seen her before I did, without she had a light.

The Court here adjourned for tiffin.

Mr. James Duncan was next examined.—He said that he was a nautical engineer, and was a passenger on board the s. s. European. His evidence went to show that the Stornoway was never out of sight of the steamer up to the time of the collision, which was about 5 minutes to 7 o'clock. When he first saw her, it was at the time when pilot left, she appeared to be then about three miles off.

Sampatne Pettani, the quarter-master of the s. s. European, was next examined. He said that the last order he got before the collision was to port the helm, but before it was carried out he was again given to put the helm hard a starboard, and that this was done four minutes prior to the collision.

This concluded the evidence. The Court then adjourned to this afternoon at 4 o'clock to allow the respective solicitors to address the Court.

THE CORPORATION AND THE DRAINAGE QUESTION.

An adjourned special meeting of the Municipal Corporation to consider the action to be taken by the Municipality with regard to the new drainage loan, was held on Tuesday afternoon, Col Hancock presiding :—

The Hon. Dosabhoy Framjee—The resolution moved by the chairman is in accord with the resolution which the Corporation passed on March last, binding itself to carry out the drainage scheme as a whole. That resolution has been often quoted, but considering the turn which the discussion has taken again it is my duty to point out to you once more the terms of that resolution. It distinctly states that the Corporation sanction the immediate commencement and rigorous prosecution of the drainage and sewerage works approved by the Government Commission, that is, the drainage scheme as a whole and as recommended by them. Since the passing of that resolution, attempts have been made to budge from the spirit of it.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee—I deny that, so far as I am concerned.

The Chairman—Order.

Hon. Dosabhoy Framjee—Hear me out. When the Municipal Commissioner came up to the Corporation for sanction to the necessary expenditure for preparing the estimates and plans, he distinctly was asked to postpone the matter on the ground that the Government of India had not sanctioned the loan. It must have been observed with considerable gratification by those influenced in the vigorous prosecution of the drainage works that the attempt failed, securing only the addition of 20 lakhs to the loan now takes advantage of the Government of India declining the loan to bring forward a proposition which in fact rescinds the resolution of the 29th of March last.

Mr. Nowrojee—It doesn't.

The Hon. Dosabhoy Framjee—Several statements have been made by my friend throwing forth doubts as to the feasibility of carrying out the drainage works, but all these might very well have been made before the Corporation decided to have a drainage scheme. Mr. Nowrojee might as well have gone before the Drainage Commission and read all those extracts. That every time the drainage question takes a step in advance the entire question should be revived is not encouraging to those who wish to remove the offensive stinks and nuisances from Bombay and effect a great sanitary improvement. Having once resolved that the drainage scheme will benefit Bombay, we cannot at this stage say that "the drainage scheme may be a failure; let us, therefore try the experiment of a partial scheme." I say that that is not the position which the members of the Corporation ought to take. You only benefit the outlying districts of the island by passing the amendment, and leave the poor rat ves residing in the heart of the town without the advantage of drainage and sewerage. You will have compartments of the town sewered and another part unsewered; and when the partial scheme is carried out many will come forward and say it is a failure, others will say it is a success, and the bone of contention of the last 10 or 15 years will again be raised and the scheme to the detriment of the health of the town, delayed for many years. Mr. Shantaram Narayen has brought to your notice certain parts in the minute of His Excellency the Governor to show that if Mr. Nowrojee's amendment be carried it will be acceptable to the Government. I am inclined to think otherwise. The Governor's minute shows the way in which the work can be carried out, which particular part may be begun first, but does not deal with His Excellency's views as to the entire scheme being undertaken without any further delay. If Mr. Nowrojee's amendment be passed I don't think that without further discussion and delay we shall be able to decide about the rest of the scheme. If there is any time when the pilot left us. He appeared to be then about three miles off. favourable than another to carrying it all out I say it is the present. We know how energetic and assiduous is the present Government of Bombay. If this scheme is undertaken during the incumbency of Sir Richard Temple's Government, I am sure that all the attention that can be paid to the working of this great scheme will be paid. The Government of Sir Richard Temple will keep a watchful eye upon it. We all remember when a great catastrophe was expected to befal our water-works how like Rustum of old Sir Richard Temple leaped from Poona to Tulsee, [a laugh] and not only greatly encouraged the officers who were engaged in averting that catastrophe, but gave confidence to every one that he would do whatever are necessary to secure the safety of the waterworks would be done. The Corporation the other day distinctly expressed its desire that this scheme should be finished within three years, and now the proposal which proposing that one part should be done and leave the rest for further consideration. Some gentlemen have said to me that Colonel Hancock's proposition authorizes, the raising of a loan of 60 lakhs of rupees which is not to be wanted at once. Colonel Hancock has nowhere stated that we should raise the loan at once; he proposes to give authority to the raising of a loan to the extent of 60 lakhs, and it will be for Government to decide whether they will take 30 lakhs now, or less, or more.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee—Pardon me, it will be for the Corporation to decide that.

Hon. Dosabhoy Framjee—Well, the Corporation. When we authorize the raising of the loan it does not necessarily mean we shall take the whole of it at once. The question will be considered in its various phases. Whether it will be beneficial in the present state of the money market to raise 60 lakhs now, or to postpone the matter on the ground that the Government of India had not sanctioned the loan. It must have been observed with considerable gratification by those influenced in the vigorous prosecution of the drainage works that the attempt failed, securing only the addition of 20 lakhs to the loan now takes advantage of the Government of India declining the loan to bring forward a proposition which in fact rescinds the resolution of the 29th of March last.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, AUGUST 29, 1878.

JOTTINGS.

(By A Contributor.)

We live in a strange world. Some people get credit and honour without doing much, while others get nothing. A good deal seems to depend on the office one holds. If a man is a Viceroy or Governor, who, after doing nothing for a few months, takes a trip somewhere, he is praised up to the skies by tuft-hunters as a wonderful specimen of activity, while others who are doing more work in a quiet way get no credit. And while Viceroys, &c. get well paid for the hot climate they are supposed to endure, they live at Simla or the Neilgherries, where the climate is far superior to that of England. To him that hath shall be given, seems to be the motto of our rulers.

Is it better to know a little of many things or much of one? This is a question that parents should consider when sending their sons to the University. I am inclined to think that a special knowledge of one subject pays better in the long run; though for the Civil Service Examinations a smattering of many subjects pulls one through. In one of these a 7th wrangler failed, but another man passed who knew a little of many subjects, but not a single one well. This man took up about nine subjects including Italian, German, and Arabic I think, of which he merely knew the grammar and got the minimum marks. Now if he had omitted even *one* of these he would have failed, for he came out *last* in the list of successful candidates, and the one next to him was only a few marks behind. In this case a little knowledge of many things paid, but, as a rule, it is better to concentrate the attention on one or two subjects for which a boy has some liking.

It is curious to observe the effect of good fortune on some people. One would suppose that it would make them more agreeable than before, but it often has the contrary effect. A jack in office dressed with a little brief authority seems to change his nature and gives himself airs. And generally the man who does this is the very person who is very humble and subservient to those above him. Men of noble minds don't change with the wheel of fortune, and have too much self-respect to toady others.

Here is one of Dizzy's sentiments taken from the 'Young Duke.' "It is agreeable to see some younkers falling into the same traps which have broken our own shins; and shipwrecked on the island of our hopes, one likes to mark a vessel go down full in sight." A truly Christian sentiment!

In another part of the same novel he says—"Bitter are hopes deferred and self-reproach and power unrecognised. Bitter is poverty, bitterer still is debt. Bitter to be neglected, it is more bitter to be misunderstood. Bitter are a briefless bag, and a diploma that brings no fee. Bitter is half-pay. Bitter are salaries reduced and perquisites destroyed. Bitter is a tax, particularly if misapplied. It is bitter to resign the seals we fain would keep."

The 'power unrecognised' is a very common thing in this land of toadies where 'interest' does all and results of work go for nothing. 'Bitter is a tax' may well apply to the Licence Tax and the way it is levied. As to the bitterness of 'resigning the seals,' Lord Beaconsfield has shown this by turning round and adopting Mr. Gladstone's measures, rather than risk his place.

I have sometimes heard men who have not been to a University talk disparagingly about the examinations to be passed before getting a degree. As far as the mere pass examination goes they may be right, but to get honours of any kind is difficult, as will be seen from the following. At one of the English Universities these subjects are taken up for honours in the first examination—

In Greek.	About 10,000 lines of Thucydides,	
	About 7,000 lines of Sophocles,	
	About 10,000 lines of Homer and Demosthenes.	
In Latin.	Virgil 12,000 lines,	
	Horace 7,500 lines,	
	Terence 4,000 lines,	
	And 8 orations of Cicero,	

besides Logic, Greek and Latin translations in prose and verse, and philological and critical questions. To get up seventy thousand lines is no joke, and those who pass such an examination deserve more credit than they usually get.

How does it come to pass that the clergy are the most uncharitable of men? Last Sunday at the Cathedral one of them told us not to invite to dinner anyone whose religious opinions were not orthodox! This is, I suppose, on the principle of leaving a fool to his folly, but one would think it would be more in accordance with the precepts of Christ to advise people—not to throw over infidels and heretics, but try to convert them from their error of their ways.

Another *padre* I have heard talking of, is especially of some brother *padres* who are dead. These are the people who are so fussy about daily prayers in church. B.

THE LICENCE TAX.

To the Editor of the "Bombay Gazette."

Sir,—The people that most suffer during famines are generally labourers, and the apparent object of the Licence-Tax was to make provision for these people against such calamitous times. Now the way in which the tax is levied defeats its own aim, for the proportion between the wealth of a great merchant and the poor means of a labourer is so great that Rs. 2 to a labourer are much more than Rs. 200 to a great merchant. Thus the labourer is asked to pay the greater part of his means, and since the Government will have it he must dispense with some of the bare necessaries of life. Thus to impose a license on these labourers is to place them in a condition of perpetual famine—to help them out of one pit only to throw them into a deeper one. On the other hand, if all persons,—those with fixed salaries too—were to be taxed and the poor exempted, the effect would be of a contrary nature. The contributions would be large, and, moreover, would tell very little on the means of the contributors.

In Kaira, I hear, even the cultivators are taxed. Now if any class is to be pitied most during a famine it is that of these poor suppliers of our wants; not only do they lose the annual present which the earth, in its grace, makes to them, but their cattle too. As a native loyal to the existing Government I must say that if such a state of things were to continue long, the result would be something dreadful to think of. Grave politicians should be better beware of the results of heavy and arbitrary taxation, and should remember well that when you deprive a dog of its last bone it will at least make an effort, successful or unsuccessful, to regain it.

Bombay, Aug. 26. A LOYAL NATIVE.

II.

To the Editor of the "Bombay Gazette."

Sir,—As I was passing by Rampart Row to-day I saw a board hung to the trunk of a tree and "petition writer" were the words written on it. I saw one man writing something and four or five poor people standing by him. On enquiry I found the writer was writing petitions for these poor men to the Assistant Collector of Licence Tax, asking him to reduce the tax as the amount mentioned in their notices was beyond their power to pay. It was a pitiful scene. I heard a man in rage saying that he was an inkseller, and his income was so scanty that he was obliged to fast twice a week, and he was ordered to pay Rs. 5. This hawker shed tears while relating his circumstances. I asked the man how he was able to pay money to the petition writer? He replied that the board says, "petitions for the poor written free?" I was exceedingly glad to learn this, and I thanked the petition writer.

Bombay, Aug. 26. ONE MOVED.

A biography of Charlotte Cushman, the famous actress, has already achieved extensive popularity in the United States. Her European successes are, like all professional achievements of Americans in the Old World, a matter of special pride to her countrymen. As in the reigns of the Stuarts and Georges Frenchmen had appeal, at least on literary and dramatic subjects, to the older cultivation and higher taste of Oxford and Cambridge, so our transatlantic kinsmen, with all their self-assertion, desire for every popular book or personage of their own the stamp of English approval; and not till Miss Cushman had received that approval in an unmistakable form were her countrymen perfectly satisfied that she deserved the admiration they had not been able to withhold. Her personal character seems to have been marked by more of dignity, of intellectual independence and of general elevation and culture than is common in a profession which ladies especially enter young, and which, once taken up, leaves them little time for study, and tends to render them especially dependent on and eager for admiration and public applause. Her biography is certainly worth reading, and will, we doubt not, be almost as popular in England as it is already in her own country.—*Saturday Review.*

THE SUPPOSED INHERITORS OF OLD JOHN COMPANY.

To the Editor of the "Bombay Gazette."

Sir,—I have no wish to dispute the truth of the saying that "many sms's mak a muckle," but I fail to see what possible bearing its truth or falsehood can have upon the preposterous notion advanced by your correspondent "Anonymous" in your issue of the 23rd inst. It would indeed take a very great many as "sms" as your correspondent to make anything like a "muckle," but if that is really what he means in thus prefacing his remarks, he must be of a considerably more modest disposition than the general tone of his letter would lead one to suppose.

Your correspondent speaks of the Indian merchants of the present day as the "successors" of the old East India Company "as regards its trading rights." Surely the "astonishment" of the "worthy knights and aldermen" who constituted one of the most exclusive corporations ever known, would be "equalled by their indignation" if they could hear such a claim advanced by the champion of what they would contemptuously term a parcel of outsiders, of those private adventurers whom they were in the habit of hunting out of the country with such merciless rigour. If modern merchants have "an established right to carry on trade," they owe this right simply to the enlightenment of modern governments,—in particular to the Government which passed the India Bill of 1813 in the face of the strenuous opposition of the East India Company who thereby lost their monopoly.

From a commercial point of view there is now no representative of the old Company, because the principle on which its existence as a trading institution depended has disappeared. Politically its representative is of course the British Government, which has succeeded to its powers and responsibilities.

Again, considering that the Company owed its existence in the first instance to the charter derived from Government, is it not the height of absurdity to say that "the Governor and directors would not have submitted to such indignity, nay almost insult," as to be compelled to take out a licence before they were entitled to carry on trade?

Your correspondent goes on to say, with reference to "the present position of the company of traders," "that having given over all their possessions to a representative political body with ample revenue, they are now called on still further to support that body out of their own individual exertions." Now the present position of the company of traders is a very simple one. It is that of absolute non-existence. What your correspondent means by "giving over all their possessions," and what idea he intends to convey by "a representative political body with ample revenue," I shall not venture to suggest; nor do I care to dwell longer on the utter absurdity of the whole statement.

I do not write, Sir, as an opponent of the Income Tax, but I cannot believe that the cause of those who honestly and conscientiously oppose that tax is likely to be benefited by the fallacies, the perversions of historical *fact*, and the bombastical nonsense with which your correspondent's letter teems.

COMMON SENSE.

CRUELTY TO TRAM HORSES.

To the Editor of the "Bombay Gazette."

Sir,—In some of the late issues of your valuable journal, I notice several letters anent "Cruelty to Polo Ponies;" I think it, therefore, nothing but right to say a word in season for the poor tram horses. The tramway is, no doubt, a blessing to Bombay, but the Tramway Company might, I think, use better animals for their cars, or keep their present ones in better condition, in return for the liberal patronage they (the Company) receive from the public. Some of their poor raw-boned horses seem more fit subjects for the local Pinjrapole than to be used in dragging the huge tram-cars often containing a surplus of fat dusky Hindoos. The Postal Department keep their mail van horses in capital condition, and why cannot the Tramway Company keep their likewise? The drivers employed by the latter seem to be picked from the lowest class of natives,—I suppose, because they are cheaper,—and have as much idea of driving a horse as the man in the moon. They too frequently, and often quite unnecessarily, bring the cars to a dead halt to the detriment of the poor horses. Barely ready, barring the fair and ready, the man jump in or out of a tram-car in motion; but no, a burly native on the road side or in one of the tram-cars has but to "hiss, hiss" (the vulgar way of calling a person's attention in the Western capital) when on goes the brake and the car is brought to a stand-still. Now consequent on this the horses' feelings are hurt, more in motion again they have to tug and pull with all their strength, and it is often quite pitiful to witness the poor brutes strain to their utmost before the car can be moved. It is this constant stopping and starting of the cars that tires out and soon breaks down the horses. As a case in point, this morning, on my way to the Fort, in a one-horse red tram-car from Byculla, the driver pulled up at 20 minutes to 10 at the siding opposite the police station, a little beyond Fydownie on the Kalbadavie line; the poor horse, not much better than a bag of bones, whilst straining its utmost to set the car in motion again, fell heavily on both its knees and nose, cutting the former rather severely; blood was noticed trickling down the poor brute's fore-legs after it had succeeded in making a start. The driver, on seeing this, and in evident dread of being seen by some officer of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, pulled up again and rubbed a quantity of dry earth over the cuts to stop the bleeding and to hide the wounds. The above car was in charge of ticket-walla No. 43. On my return home to Byculla this afternoon I happened to jump into a tram-car at the Money School, at about 20 minutes after 4, in charge of the same ticketwalla, No. 43, and with the same John on the box; the latter again showed his ignorance of driving by pulling up the reins without apparent reason while the old horse was jogging along fairly enough between Kalbadavie and Fydownie, and thrashing the poor brute most unmercifully.

The officers of the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals will be only doing their duty if they some day haul up the Tram Company before a Magistrate when they find an ill-conditioned horse harnessed to a tram-load it is hardly able to drag.

Talk about cruelty to Polo tats, why they are kings in comparison with their overworked big brothers, the Bombay

Byculla, August 21. TRAM HORSES.

LORD BEACONSFIELD'S POLICY.

To the Editor of the "Bombay Gazette."

Sir,—All that you have stated in your able leader of yesterday, so full of sterling common sense, on the subject of the British protectorate in Asiatic Turkey, is indeed very true. True, also, is your mournful conclusion that a fate awaits that portion of the Sultan's dominions. But I am afraid you have omitted to take into your consideration one *important* factor which, for aught we know, might yet avert the threatened fate. You, Sir, have evidently not counted upon what may be appropriately called "Beaconsfieldian brass." Since the Tory Government have been accustomed, from the days of the Reform Bill of 1867 to the present era of secret treaties and conventions, to take bold leaps in the dark, may I ask whether it is not within the range of possibilities that, under the august auspices of the astute Premier, who, to use his own words, enjoys the confidence of his country and the favour of his Sovereign, the same Government may yet bring forward some grand *imperial* project which may astound the world with the audacity of its conception, however "British pro-Turk like" which is now unfortunately so much at a discount (*e. g.*, the snub given by the Russians as mentioned in to-day's telegram and the contemptuous treatment given by Shere Ali), and achieve for the originator another "blaze of triumph?" Is it impossible for the highly imaginative mind of his writer of "Tancred" to conceive the brilliant but stupendous idea of peacefully and honourably acquiring for the grateful Sovereign whom his fancy has created the Empress of India, all that yet remains to the poor Sultan of his Asiatic dominions? And is there any *doubt* that so desirable an acquisition would at once secure for ever the British Indian Empire from the apprehended invasion of the wily Muscovite who has already planted his foot on the threshold of Cabul? Who knows that such a project may not be undergoing the process of incubation at the hands of the pompous novelist and begottered nobleman (pray excuse the parody), elated with the servile adulation of his admirers and intoxicated with the magnificence of his own triumphant (?) return from the Congress as the prophet of peace and the idol of the hour—the fated (and *fated*) first Plenipotentiary of Her Britannic Majesty. Is it not possible, Sir, that this prince of political legerdemain may now be busy, with a few *confrères* in the same line, preparing some huge financial ball to play, with all the skill of a practised conjurist, on the boards of St. Stephen's Theatre and take the breath out of the assembled audience? You may rest assured, Sir, that when everything has been signed, sealed, and ratified, after the fashion of the secret treaties and conventions, Parliament will be informed in accents grave and solemn befitting the grand occasion, that inasmuch as he is sincerely desirous of faithfully carrying out the provisions of the Treaty of Berlin, the Sublime Porte has *voluntarily* offered, on payment being made to him of the trifling sum of £.....sterling, to mortgage to the British Government the whole of Asiatic Turkey, with the right to the said Government to annex it absolutely if the said principal sum and interest be not paid back by the year of grace 1900; with the further right, during the period intervening, of civil and military administration of the country, the Sultan being nominally its lord. Parliament will, of course, be further informed that, as in the case of the purchase of the Suez Canal shares, money for the mortgage has *already* been found by the Rothschilds, the senior member of whose firm has been created, in recognition of this eminent financial service, the first Duke of Mesopotamia. The oracle will have then unbuttoned himself and the Sphinx will have solved his Asian mystery. God save the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and Empress of Asia!

Bombay, August 27. D.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

The regular weekly meeting of the Bombay Town Council was held on Tuesday afternoon in the Municipal Office. Dr. Blaney presided, and the other members present were:—Sir F. Souter C.S.I., the Hon. Dosabhoy Framjee, Col. Hancock, Dr. Pinkerton, Mr. Ragoonath Narayen Khote, Mr. Shantaram Narayen, and Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee. The Municipal Commissioner (Mr. Grant), the Health Officer (Dr. Weir), and the Deputy Executive Engineer (Mr. Braham), were also present.

COLLECTION OF THE CONSOLIDATED RATE.

The Chairman said there was a very urgent matter to be considered. The receivers (collectors) of the Municipality had refused to accept their salary for the last two months, until their application to the Town Council to have their rate of pay altered.

The Municipal Commissioner explained that according to the old rule, the municipal bill collectors were paid two annas per bill collected, in addition to a fixed payment of Rs. 10 per month. Since the new regulation had come into force consolidating the rates, the number of bills had been reduced one half, and there was of course a corresponding reduction in the amount of money earned by the collectors. Their emoluments did not amount now altogether to more than Rs. 20 a month, and he did not think that was sufficient for men who had such responsible duties to perform, and who had to furnish security to the amount of Rs. 4,000 each before they could be employed. When the new arrangement consolidating the rates came into force, the collectors applied to have their rate of pay re-considered, but the Town Council deferred their decision on the application. He (the Commissioner) recommended that they should be paid four annas instead of two annas per bill, which would bring their remuneration up to the same rate as before, till the end of the present budget year, when a re-arrangement of the staff would be made in accordance with the new regulations.

Col. Hancock—Then you will get no saving out of the consolidation of the rates this year.

The Commissioner—No, that was not contemplated when the Budget was passed.

On the motion of Mr. Shantaram Narayen, seconded by Dr. Pinkerton, the Commissioner's recommendation was adopted.

THE GARDENS EXPENDITURE.

With reference to the application made at a recent meeting of the Council for an additional grant of Rs. 800 for "stores and contingencies," Budget grant, Victoria Gardens, the Garden Sub-Committee's report on the matter was referred to, reported that they had examined the accounts for the year, and could "see no other course but to recommend that the additional grant now asked for be sanctioned."

On the motion of Sir F. Souter, seconded by Dr. Pinkerton, it was resolved that an additional grant of Rs. 800 should be made, to be met from savings under some other grant.

SALE OF MUNICIPAL LAND.

On the recommendation of the Municipal Commissioner, it was resolved to sell 105·06 square yards of Municipal ground, at Rs. 45 per sq. yard, to Mr. E. D. Sassoon, to allow of his building an arcade in front of his house at No. 2, Rampart Row, the ground underneath the arcade, which is to be 12 ft. wide, to be paid by Mr. Sassoon.

There was no other business of interest transacted before the Council adjourned, to allow members to attend the Municipal Corporation meeting, which was called for half past three o'clock.

TRIAL OF THE NATIVE EDITORS AT SURAT.

(From our special correspondent.)

SURAT, August 24.

The enquiry into the charges of abetment of an attempt to commit murder, of voluntarily causing grievous hurt, of assaulting public servants when suppressing a riot, &c., preferred against the native editors of Surat and others, was resumed this (being the sixth) day at the Surat Adawlut before Mr. A. D. Pollen, the special Sessions Judge, and Messrs. Maneedharpersad Tapipersad and Goolabdas Lalldas, assessors. Owing to this day being a native holiday, there was a much smaller number of spectators in court than on any of the preceding days of hearing. Mr. Branson, with Mr. Kevulram and Mr. Kallabhoy, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Gill appeared for Goolabdas, Kikabhoy, and Hurjeevun, accused Nos. 1, 2, and 5; and Mr. Perozshaw Mehta for Muncharam, Gunputram, and Narronshunker, accused Nos. 2, 4, and 6. Mr. Gunnesh Wasudeo Josey and Mr. Ruttonshaw appeared as vakils for all the accused.

Sewdas Narrondas examined by Mr. Branson—I sell plates made of leaves. I know accused Nos. 1, 4, 5, and 6. I remember the closing of the shops before the riots. During the closing of the shops, I saw the prisoners, but do not fully remember. I saw a man like Gunputram in Gopeepurra Zillah going to the shop of Nurrotumdas Dhuramdas, the last witness. I have a doubt whether it was the accused Gunputram whom I saw, because there were large crowds of persons. Witness said this to Ismail Ibrahim, who was with Gunputram, but I did not at all see Hurjeevun. I don't remember his father's name. (Accused No. 5 is pointed out.) I did not see a man like this. A man like Gunputram spoke to me as to the necessity of closing the shops. I imagine that I would become of me if I was arrested. He said he would protect me. I do not remember anything more, because it was a long time ago. This occurred about noonday. I did not hear the man speaking to Nurrotumdas. I don't remember if I heard any other person speaking to Nurrotumdas, or he to another person. It was a long time ago.

Mr. Branson asked the Judge to look at the deposition and give him leave to cross-examine the witness.

Mr. Gill said the learned counsel for the prosecution must discredit the witness before he could apply for leave to cross-examine. At the present moment witness had only said he did not remember certain things.

The Judge said now was the proper moment to discredit the witness before cross-examination.

Mr. Branson said he was prepared to leave the witness in the court's hands rather than have it said that the prosecution were taking an unfair course towards the accused. He would put one more question.

Examination continued—I did not know the accused Nos. 4 and 5 before the riots. I remember seeing a man like Gunputram before the riots. I saw No. 5 the first time when he was placed before Mr. Ely. I don't remember if Gunputram's son was there.

Mr. Kevulram, the Government pleader, was at this moment seen making signals with his hand to a person standing at some distance.

Mr. Gill—What are these mysterious signals?

Mr. Kevulram (rather excitedly)—There is a man with some papers, and I made a sign to him to come round to me the other way.

Examination continued—Before I saw Nos. 4 and 5 in the magistrate's court, I saw the names of Gunputram and Hurjeevun which were mentioned by persons in the crowd. I gave my deposition before Nos. 4 and 5 were examined before the Police Superintendent. Nobody instructed me what to say before the Police Superintendent or the magistrate. I was not asked before the magistrate if I had any doubt as to the identity of Nos. 4 and 5. I don't remember if I stated before the magistrate that I saw Nos. 4 and 5 standing in the road and recommending that the shops should be closed. It is true that the man like Gunputram told me that at the time of the salt tax a riot took place, that the judge's bungalow was attacked, and that the tax was withdrawn. I don't remember being told that day that if a riot took place the Licence Tax would be withdrawn. A police sepoy took me to the Police Superintendent. As I was arrested by the police, I was in fear. I was taken before Motilal inspector and asked what I knew. I said I had a conversation with Nurrotumdas on this effect:—"That we were talking about the six rioters who were punished; and that we remarked that if we had joined in the riots as we were told, or if we had said to others as we were told to say, we also should become of us." I don't remember if Nurrotumdas said this to me, or I to Nurrotumdas. By "what we were told to do and to say to others" I was alluding to the closing of the shops. I live at some distance from Framjeevan Lalloobhoy.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gill—Before the magistrate I described myself as a broker. I sometimes acted as a broker. I cannot say whether the profession of a leaves-seller or a broker is the more respectable (Laughter.) I have always lived in Gopeepurra not far off from the house of Goolabdas. I never saw or heard of a meeting in Goolabdas's house which I pass frequently. I passed by at intervals of two or four days. There was work going on in the new houses and workpeople were employed. I do not say how many men and women were employed. There are police chowkeys at some distance from the house. Kirparam vakil lives behind Goolabdas's house at a short distance. Jeena's house is opposite to Goolabdas's, but I don't know if Nishabhai vakil lives there. Lalloobhoy and Kallabhoy vakils also live about that locality. Kirparam, Lalloobhoy, Nishabhai, and Kallabhoy, vakils, all live in the same neighbourhood. Ghellee Kirparam is not my friend. In the train from Surat to Bulsar I did not see any one give instructions to the witnesses what to say before the magistrate. At the time the sepoy came to my house, I was in a fright, because people were being arrested. My mother sometimes cooks for me. She does not feed me out of the grain she obtains by charity. I pay Rs. 10½ per year for the tumble-down house I occupy. I owe the landlord rent for six months or a year. I know the last accused, who is a priest of my caste. I don't know if he is secretary to a charity fund of the caste. I never got corn from him in charity in the name of my mother. I was never concerned in a riot or a fight. Mr. Jacob fined me and ten others Rs. 20 each; but Mr. Ramsay reversed the sentence. We were fined for keeping up a fight. I am not a *hajarree*, *i. e.*, a person who sells his sister. I know nothing of money received for the marriage of my sister.

Cross-examined by Perozshaw—I stated before the magistrate that Gunputram and Hurjeevun did not ask me to riot, and that I was not concerned in the riot. [At Mr. Gill's requisition, Mr. Branson put in the whole deposition.] I also stated before the magistrate that for the last two months, I had no piece goods to sell; also that I did not live with my mother. I have no hold or influence over the shopkeepers of Gopeepurra. I cannot say why the man like No. 4 asked me to get the shops closed.

Re-examined by Mr. Branson—I passed by Goolabdas's new house two or three days before the riot about 6 or 7 a. m. I did not that day see people working in the house. I don't remember whether I passed the house the same evening.

Soorujram Dinanath examined by Mr. Branson—I keep a dispensary and know Goolabdas. I have seen his new house in Gopeepurra. I remember the closing of the shops some days before the riot. During that time I passed by Goolabdas's new house, that is on the 2nd or 3rd April about 9 or 9-30 a. m. I saw four or five men coming out of the house. They were probably banias. I overheard them talking together. I went away without saying anything. I saw nobody in Goolabdas's house. I heard one person's voice in the house; but do not know whose voice it was. I made a statement before the Police Superintendent.

Mr. Branson wanted to cross-examine the witness. Mr. Gill objected on the ground that a statement made to the police was no evidence. The judge upheld the objection.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gill—I am a native physician. It is not the fact that I have been killing more persons than I cured. I am giving medicine. I was in Surat at the time of the riots although my residence was in Bhaipoora. I came to see my mother and brothers. The riot took place seven or eight days after I came here. I did not give a boy green-water to drink and rob his gold necklace. I was falsely accused. I was not sentenced by Mr. Olivant to six months' imprisonment. I was never confined in jail. I earn Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 a year.

Mr. Gill—These police witnesses all earn Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 a year!

Cross-examination continued—I gave evidence in a murder case against Venishunker. The murderer was acquitted. The police did not employ me to procure the evidence of Cassiram Nurrotum. Mulal inspector has not mentioned anything to me about Cassiram. I did not accompany the police to Nargore, Cassiram's native place, and get Cassiram arrested. I may have been there at my uncle's house. I was not there at the time of Cassiram's arrest. I was not arrested by the police: I got a summons, that is a policeman came to call me. A policeman did not carry me in his charge to Bulsar. I was told to go and I went there. I don't know that the police were not satisfied with my evidence. Cassiram is related to me, being my mother's sister's husband's brother. Cassiram's house at Nargore. I did not point him out to the police.

Cross-examined by Mr. Perozshaw—I was charged before Mr. Jugjeevundas with theft along with one Goolabdas a year ago. I was arrested on suspicion and kept five days in custody. Goolabdas was convicted and sentenced. I was not. My house was once searched by the police in another matter. I sometimes sell "poisons" (the case used the English word) on looking at diseases. (Correcte himself.) I sell medicines—not poisons to kill.

Purbhoolal Bhugwuntroy examined by Mr. Branson—I am out of employ. I know all the accused. I remember the closing of the shops before the riots. I know accused Goolabdas's two houses. I am in the habit of passing his old house. The evening before the riots about 7 or 7-30 o'clock I saw about 25 persons going into the old house with me. They followed me, together in groups of fours and fives. This was on the 4th April.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gill—I was returning after paying money into the Municipality. The straight way from the Municipality to Gopeepurra did not take me past Goolabdas's house: I took another road. I was not struck at seeing the persons coming out of Goolabdas's house. Many persons frequently go to his house. His clients go to him. The men whom I saw were going into the house were not coming out of it. I do not know any of them personally.

At this stage of the cross-examination, which was not finished, the court adjourned until Tuesday the 27th inst. The court sat till 2 p. m. to-day on account of its being a native holiday.

A warning to domestic thieves.—A native woman was charged at the Presidency Magistrate's Court, Madras, before Mr. R. P. Campbell, by Mrs. Dean, with theft. The prosecutrix said that the accused was sent to the bazaar to purchase rice, with money, from which she appropriated annas. The prisoner pleaded guilty. His Worship said that the charge was a serious one though the amount was small, and as these thefts were committed daily, they must be very annoying. He sentenced the prisoner to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

Private Secretaries.—The *Bombay Quarterly Review* of 1857 tells the following story of the uses of a Private Secretary. It is so good that it is worth republication:—Shortly after the Mutiny, Lord Elphinstone never saw the *Review*. Mountstuart Elphinstone, when he took up the Governorship of Bombay after his rapid survey and settlement of the territories conquered from the Peishwa, found in his active and sagacious mind of mind to fill Thomas Munro, then Governor of Madras, to know how he employed his Private Secretary. Munro replied, with the turn for humour and fun so characteristic of him:—"If you really wish to keep your Secretary busy, you should get all your public officers at variance with each other and employ him to read their lucubrations to you. This is what Macdonald and I do, and the Company are, no doubt, much obliged to us for keeping our English out of each other's way." How much of it were not for this, I really do not know, but the make of a Private Secretary, I find that there has always been an office for this gentleman here with an establishment sufficient to have kept the records of a province, but I do not remember when and how it. I imagine that it has become of me if I was arrested. He said he would protect me. I do not remember anything more, because it was a long time ago. This occurred about noonday. I did not hear the man speaking to Nurrotumdas. I don't remember if I heard any other person speaking to Nurrotumdas, or he to another person. It was a long time ago.

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OUR COOKS.

The *Indian Daily News* is not far wrong in its assertion that the Madras cooks, once the best in India, are losing their prestige. Whose fault is it, asks the writer of the article on the Madras cook, that this has come to pass? Such a question is not easily answered; but I think the fault lies with the master as much as with the servant. If young Madras aspires to "other degrees than those of the spit and the frying pan," it is partly because the head of the household displays a marked indifference to the culinary arts he ought to hold in high esteem. It is a mistake to suppose that good pay will secure excellent cooks, or that Madras big-wigs have the monopoly of them. A firstrate cook naturally expects to be well remunerated for his skill; but he has been known to put up with a household on a comparatively small scale, where interest and pleasure are shewn with regard to his culinary feats, rather than be *chef* in a great one where such matters are looked upon with indifference. The best cook, be he European or Native, degenerates in the service of a careless master, but the native artist is the more easily spoiled of the two. If the master is pleased to notice and encourage him, he revives and grows energetic under the favorable treatment. It is not scolding or reprimanding he requires, but a constant, quiet attention and interest, which need not be tedious either to house-keeper or domestic, if limited to a certain time in the day. Should his master and mistress leave the responsibility entirely on his shoulders, he is apt to fling in his endeavours to please them, and the cooking somehow on other is transferred to the unskilled hands of a small assistant, whilst Ramasawmy himself sleeps peacefully in the sun. "I really cannot be bothered," says the mistress of a house, as if a few judicious remarks were in themselves a strain on her mental and bodily powers. Ramaswamy is quick to see this lack of interest in his doings; and if a poor dinner is a matter of indifference to his master, still more so is it one of complete indifference to him. If Madras cooks have lost their prestige it is as much our fault as theirs, and it is high time some notice should be taken of a state of affairs which is daily growing worse. In England vigorous attempts have been made recently to remedy the evils of bad cookery. This is a country where appetites are poor and require well cooked, if not delicate, food to tempt them, and where it is of the greatest importance that the cook should be trained and guided. But in this lies the chief difficulty—most housekeepers are inclined to cry "There is trouble enough without all this," the truth being that most ladies are inclined to make mountains out of these molehills, and to conjure up worries which have no existence. "The cloud no bigger than a man's hand," which appears constantly on the domestic horizon, may be lessened by cheerfulness or increased by depression. Small cares vanish like snowflakes before a little sunshine, and there is nothing more painful to watch than the inroads domestic troubles of the pettiest description make on young and old alike. When the Indian Martha is troubled with many things, she is more of a bugbear to herself and friend than the English one. For she has the evil doings and wrongdoings of a large number of servants to record, and can fight from morning till night over ann-s and piece, a conflict her underlings are never wary of. "Misum" may retire to her room with an aching head and "sleep it off," but the next day Mrs. Jones domestic who will hold out everlastingly for his three pies of firewood, his anna and a half of charcoal, and other trifling charges so dear to his heart. It is hard that what amuses him so much and fills his life with such keen excitement should try the finer temperament of the mistress so severely and render her unfit to amuse herself with her work, or enjoy her hour over a book. This is one type of Indian housekeeping, and a very common one.—*Madars Correspondent of Englishman.*

THE POLITICAL ADVENTURES OF LORD BEACONSFIELD.

IV.—From 1852 to August, 1878.

(*Fortnightly Review.*)

The sensible public is never blinded by the vulgar glitter of stars and garters. Wise Frenchmen saw behind the splendour of the Tuileries the Man of December, and waited for Mexico and Sedan. Englishmen with good memories see under this new blue riband the political bravo who struck at Peel. The scenic effects have undoubtedly been good. Not satisfied with his triumphs on the domestic stage, Lord Beaconsfield was ambitious of performing a great part on foreign boards. To add to the theatric effect, he was attended, as the Court Circular says of royal personages and their humble companions, by the Marquis of Salisbury. This strange companionship has been one of the small surprises of the day. In an amusing passage in one of his speeches, Lord Beaconsfield accounted for the practice of twofold parliamentary representation. Two members, according to him, were chosen, because neither dared go alone. They travelled together, because then they were afraid of robbers; they slept in the same room, because they were afraid of ghosts. We forget whether he added that each went to keep an eye on the other, whom he distrusted. Possibly Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Salisbury have been associated on the principle which is said in the Roman Catholic Church to require that members of certain religious orders shall work and travel in pairs, so as to give an external guarantee for zeal and good behaviour. With the recollection of the Constantinople mission of Lord Salisbury in Constantinople, Lord Beaconsfield may not have been prepared to trust his colleague out of his sight. In the presence of the Prime Minister the Foreign Secretary could be only in name a Plenipotentiary.

By remaining in the Cabinet, after the retirement of Lord Carnarvon and Lord Derby, Lord Salisbury has probably secured for himself the reversion of the Premiership. He runs very high, he has escaped very low, and he may find it necessary to stoop lower yet. He has apparently adopted to the full those ethics of political advancement which he once denounced in the bitterest and the most scornful language, and in which he foresaw the degradation of the English people. The lowering of the character of English public men. In the controversies which followed his secession from Lord Derby's administration in 1867, he pointed to the character and conduct of Lord Beaconsfield as of evil omen for England. Lord Beaconsfield smiled then if he has frowned since for smiling now. The bitter assailant has become the humble disciple; the scandalised moralist has been the adroit abettor and imitator. The legerdemain of the secret agreement with Russia, Salisbury's secret convention with Turkey, was not a combination of a worthy but intellectual order; but it showed a superiority to moral scruples, to which happily it is difficult to find a parallel in English diplomacy. The British Plenipotentiaries at the Congress were playing with cards in their sleeves. Lord Salisbury has acquired Lord Beaconsfield's art of answering, using words in a double sense, one intended to reassure his hearers at the moment; the other, when the trick comes to light, to furnish a justification for self. His denial of dissensions in the Cabinet, and his repudiation of the *Globe* copy of the Anglo-Russian agreement, were conveyed in words which meant one thing to him and another to his colleagues. His account of Lord Derby's statement as to his motives in quitting office requires to be taken, therefore, with the greatest reserve. Henceforward indeed, Lord Salisbury's statements will need an interpretation clause, such as is found in acts of Parliament, determining that such and such a term shall be taken in such and such a meaning. Lord Salisbury has made a sacrifice of political character to his political fortunes. He will probably find before

It was argued, almost in so many words, that the popular indifference gave a good opportunity of effecting ostensible changes which should in reality change nothing. Lord Beaconsfield's Reform Bill did change something. It changed the Government. It is unnecessary to describe the fantastic provisions of that ludicrous scheme, which was destroyed by its own absurdities and eccentricities. Lord Beaconsfield has always denounced the Reform Act of 1832 as a retrogressive and anti-democratic measure. His idea of Tory democracy is Government by the Crown or the aristocracy through the residuum, to use the phrase which Mr. Bright introduced into our political vocabulary. The old freemen were precisely such a residuum as he needed. It is true that during the whole of the agitation, in and out of Parliament, he deprecated what he called the degradation of the franchise, and argued for its lateral as opposed to its vertical extension. But when Lord Salisbury, then sitting in the House of Commons as Lord Cranborne, denounce the inconsistency of these professions with the Reform Bill of 1867, in its final shape, Lord Beaconsfield appealed to the fact, which he challenged his antagonist to verify by reference to still living witnesses, that in the deliberations of successive cabinets he had always advocated a household qualification as the only solid ground on which the franchise could rest. Lord Beaconsfield is occasionally in the habit of making strong statements based on what turns out afterwards to be an imperfect recollection. But there is no improbability in this assertion. If a man's consistency is to be judged solely by comparing the beginning and the end of his career, Lord Beaconsfield might be accounted one of the most consistent of politicians. But there is an intervening space, occupying the greater part, and the most decisively influential part, of his career; and that cannot be left out of the reckoning.

The charge which is made against Lord Beaconsfield is that for long periods he has persistently denied convictions which he all along steadily held. It is quite probable that he has always been as much of a free-trader as he was when more than fifty years ago, he published *Popanilla*, a work the very existence of which he forgot, as we pointed out in a former article when he wrote the preface to the new edition of *Lothair*, but which since has been brought to his memory and included in the most recently read volume of his collected works. Nevertheless, this did not prevent his assailing Sir Robert Peel and assuming the leadership of the Protectionist party. He may have advocated household suffrage in the Cabinet, but he denounced it in Parliament as involving peril and degradation. His reform Bill of 1859, which contained no provision for lowering the franchise in boroughs, was defeated on a resolution of Lord John Russell's signalising that and other faults in the measure. The ministry determined on dissolving. The general election echoed the disapproval of Parliament when the new House of Commons met. A motion of want of confidence proposed by Lord Harington was carried, and Lord Derby and his colleagues resigned. The new ministry, with Lord Palmerston at its head, brought the Whigs and Peelites together once more in the same Government, Mr. Milner Gibson and Mr. Villiers representing the Radical party in a Cabinet which Mr. Cobden declined to enter, and which Mr. Bright was not invited to join.

The great achievements of this ministry were like those of the Aberdeen Cabinet, the financial measures of Mr. Gladstone, including the negotiation, mainly through Mr. Cobden, of the treaty of commerce with France. Out of doors the country was stirred by Mr. Bright's agitation for household suffrage and a redistribution; and divided by the conflict of opinion to which the American civil war gave rise. Considering the sentiments of his party whose passions were as fiercely enlisted on the side of the slaveholders as they are now on behalf of the Turks, Lord Beaconsfield's reticence is deserving of credit. He probably had some sympathy with the territorial democracy of the North and no particular liking for the Southern oligarchy. It would have been too much to expect him to try and give right moral guidance to his party. It is to his credit that he did not flatter and inflame their prejudices and passions. During the whole of Lord Palmerston's administration, it was Lord Beaconsfield's humour to affect a sort of patronage of the Prime Minister, to represent him as the Conservative chief of a Liberal government, obeying the leader of the Opposition, and holding in check his own revolutionary followers. Though the Liberals had place, which he did not envy them, the Tories had power; and with this Lord Beaconsfield's noble and generous ambition was content. It was reserved for him to show for yet the third time that place without power was not absolutely unendurable, and that a Conservative minority in a minority was more to his mind. Lord Palmerston's death, in 1865, terminated the period of rest and thankfulness. Lord Russell succeeded his old colleague, of whom he had been alternately leader and follower, a cordial friend and an intimate enemy; and with his return to the Premiership he returned to his first love, Reform. That was the question to which Lord Russell's character and ambition, his convictions, and his natural desire, quickened by previous failures, to complete his own great measure, gave new prominence. Mr. Gladstone's assumption of the leadership of the Government and the Liberal party in the House of Commons practically made the ministry, slight as were the personal changes in its composition, a new one, and created a new Liberalism. We need not record the intrigues, and the occasions into the cave of Adullam, which defeated the Reform Bill of 1866, and the Government with it, and once more recalled Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli to office; nor the chapter of accidents and surprises in the House of Commons, and the agitation and increased tumult out of doors, which made Lord Derby the sponsor of household suffrage, and enabled Lord Beaconsfield to boast that after all the Tories were, as he had always declared, the national party, whose policy was that of trust in the people.

In spite of defeats on vital questions of policy, and notably on the question of the Disestablishment of the Irish Church, Mr. Disraeli, whom Lord Derby's retirement had elevated to the Premiership, persisted in retaining office, and keeping in his own hands the settlement of the Reform question by those Scotch and Irish Bills which were the necessary accompaniment of the English measure. Nothing but a direct vote of want of confidence would have led to his retirement. That he magniloquently and safely challenged. Seeing that the party of resistance to the encroachments of the democracy, and to the degradation of the franchise, were prepared to concede household suffrage, it would have been folly to have given them the opportunity, pretty certain to be used, of resisting it anew, and with the aid of the Adullamites successfully; or to have encountered the disturbances, difficulties, and uncertainties of a dissolution. It was better that the Whigs should be dished, than that a great reform should be marred and hindered. Lord Beaconsfield missed an opportunity for the display of that generosity which he would have shown if he had imitated in regard to Mr. Bright and Parliamentary Reform, the language in which Sir Robert Peel spoke of Mr. Cobden and free trade. He connected his own name, though nothing else, with a really great political measure, and kept the management of the election of 1868 in his hands. The prediction attributed to him of the immediate entrance of a Conservative administration on a term of office as lasting as that of Lord Liverpool's government, did not make in 1868 the first step towards its verification. An overwhelming defeat in the polling booths terminated, by a sort of national vote of censure, the existence of an inglorious and apostate administration. Lord Beaconsfield bowed to the decision of the country without waiting for its formal ratification in the House of Commons; and Mr. Gladstone became Prime Minister by the distinct designation of the newly created constituencies. The great measures which marked the course of the new Government need not be recounted, nor did we dwell upon the great errors which weakened its strength, culminating in the error which at the least expedient moment led to Mr. Gladstone's appeal to the country. A momentary impulse on the part of the Prime Minister coincided with a probably only temporary mood of irritation in the nation, and the dismissal which Mr. Gladstone had welcomed in advance, and had almost solicited, was vouchsafed him.

Imitating the example of very doubtful constitutional expediency set by Lord Beaconsfield in 1867, Mr. Gladstone in the beginning of 1874 resigned without waiting for a formal vote of want of confidence on the part of the House of Commons. It is to be hoped that there will be no further and future imitation of this double precedent. The fiction that the House of Commons is a freely deliberating assembly, judging after debate, and on the merits of the question submitted to it, is a convenient and healthy one. It is vital indeed to Parliamentary rule. Simply to count up the election returns, and to forecast future votes by reference to party organization and candidature, is to make a dangerous approach to the plebiscitary system of government. It is desirable that a ministry, presumably defeated at the polling booths, should meet the House of Commons, to which it is immediately responsible, and should keep and lay down office at its direct bidding. It is the duty of the head of a government to vindicate its measures and policy before Parliament, and in justifying its conduct in the past, to indicate for the party which it represents the principles by which it will be guided, and the application which it will make of those principles in the future. Such a statement by Mr. Gladstone, at the opening of the session of 1874, in the only place in which he and his antagonists could meet face to face, would have possessed historic value, and would possibly have had an effect on public and parliamentary opinion, which might have helped to restrain some of the wilder eccentricities and extravagancies of his successor. It would at any rate have been a dignified ending to a great ministerial career.

In forming his Cabinet, Lord Beaconsfield had the good sense to restrict its numbers, even below the mystic thirteen which used to be its outside limit before it reached the unwieldy size of recent governments. Twelve is a sacred number both in Hebrew and English history; and to this number the Cabinet was restricted until Lord Sandon became its thirteenth member or odd man. Before this, it seemed as if Lord Beaconsfield held the old superstition that it is unlucky to sit down thirteen at a table; and the supposititious thirteenth member of the Cabinet no doubt looked upon his more fortunate brethren much as the occupant of the forty-first arm-chair in the French Academy regards the favoured forty immortals. It is to be hoped that Lord Beaconsfield's example will be followed when the next Liberal Cabinet is formed. It will require some courage to resist the claims of long-established and respectable failures. The want of homogeneity in the Liberal party, and its division into strongly marked sections of opinion, each with a fair title to representation in the Cabinet, make the restriction of its numbers difficult. But if it is to retain authority and efficiency, the widening and weakening process to which it has been submitted by Liberal Prime Ministers must be checked. It is easy to soothe disappointed ambition by peerages and orders:

"Nor mean the gift the royal grace affords,
All shall be knights save those that shall be lords."

The upper chamber seems to have been providentially preserved as a place of honourable exile. It is much better than the Turkish system, which sends a discredited Pacha to govern a remote and barbarous province. Unfortunately, Lord Beaconsfield does not confine himself to the distribution of titles and ribbons, which seem to have the same attraction for English politicians as strings of beads and painted glass have for more savage chieftains. Not content with a wide distribution of these baubles, Lord Beaconsfield offered more substantial consolations to the wounded feelings of disappointed colleagues. The appointments of Lord Hampton and Sir Seymour Fitzgerald to lucrative commissionerships, for which neither of them had the slightest qualification, were only conspicuous illustrations, two instances, among many, of a deliberate return to the worst abuses of patronage as it was exercised before the Reform Bill. Lord Beaconsfield exhibited, in the formation of his ministry, the disposition, which he satirized in *Vivian Grey*, of a plebeian Prime Minister to surround himself with great nobles and social magnates. He is his own Mr. Beckendorff. The attitude of the English aristocracy towards him displays, in return, that fidelity which he says, in his *Life of Lord George Bentinck*, that great nobles are always ready to show to a chief not of their own order. Lord Beaconsfield's subsequent experience has probably verified his statement. One instance is at the very moment very conspicuous. It is no secret that Lord Beaconsfield had great difficulty in inducing some eminent politicians, on whose assistance he set the highest value, to take office—not, as on previous occasions, with him, but distinctly under him. Lord Salisbury, in particular, it is believed, was captured with the utmost difficulty, and, for some time, seemed to be but imperfectly tamed. Now he has been completely subdued.

Though not Prime Minister for the first time in 1874, Lord Beaconsfield was then for the first time Prime Minister with a working and thoroughly disciplined and docile majority in both Houses, and with the support, sometimes ostentatiously vaunted, at other times significantly hinted, of the Crown and the Court. Since the fall of Sir Robert Peel's administration, in 1846, no Government had had the same combination of advantages. Lord Beaconsfield had previously shown the greatest skill as a leader of opposition and of Governments which, without any violent straining of words, may be said to have been practically in opposition, since they were confronted by a hostile majority in the House of Commons. He had proved himself to be a master of the arts of delay and of evasion, skillful in playing off one section of his opponents against another. Under Lord Derby's successive governments and his own first administration, barren sessions and insufficient work were excused as the inevitable consequences of their position. It had now to be seen whether, with all the instruments in his hand which Sir Robert Peel had used with such benefit to the public, and which no minister since Sir Robert Peel had possessed, he could transact the business of the country, or even conduct business in the House. In Mr. Crossethe had probably the best Home Secretary since Sir George Lewis, perhaps since Sir James Graham. The Exchequer, and the Colonial and Indian Officers, were filled with more than usual efficiency, and, under any other Prime Minister than Lord Beaconsfield himself, Lord Derby would probably have been a sound and judicious Foreign Secretary of the Aberdeen type. Some injustice has possibly been done to Lord Derby. While he was in office the world saw how little he did. Since his retirement from the Foreign Secretaryship, and Lord Salisbury's appointment, it has had means of knowing how much he may have hindered. Lord Cairns may claim a place among the great Chancellors and political lawyers. In spite of these aids, Lord Beaconsfield's conduct of business in the House of Commons during the sessions of 1874, 1875, and 1876, was a failure. He has never, as we have said, been a master of details, he has never been interested in them, he has seldom taken the pains to acquaint himself with them, and all the pains and skill of the able man of business who was at that time Secretary of the Treasury, and who has since been deservedly promoted to one of the great offices of State, were unable to prevent his erratic leader from traversing and overthrowing the careful and difficult arrangements which had been minutely concerted beforehand. Lord Beaconsfield's tact and skill in dealing with persons, his knowledge of the feelings of the House and of its different sections, his powers of adroit flattery and delicate irony, amusing and stinging as when he chooses that it shall be so, would probably have prevented the scenes of anarchy and confusion which have marred the consideration and repute of the House of Commons during the present and previous sessions of Parliament. The Irish obstructives have been able to obstruct because the leader of the House of Commons has been helpless, and its presiding officers have been, capriciously and in turn, peremptory and lax. But Lord Beaconsfield did not conduct public business in the House, and scarcely affected to do so. The failure was due, in a considerable degree, no doubt, to the declining health and strength which led him to retire from it. It was also owing largely to the fact that Lord Beaconsfield evidently considered the office of Prime Minister as chiefly desirable because it enabled him to exercise a paramount control over foreign affairs, and to devote himself to those considerations of high imperial policy, as he regards them, in which for four or five years he has been absorbed. One of his political heroes is Lord Carteret, who anticipated the present leader of the Liberal party in the title of Earl Granville, "What is it to me," said Carteret, when some one came to him about business which he thought beneath him, "who is a judge or who is a bishop? It is my business to make kings and emperors, and to maintain the balance of Europe." This seems to be Lord Beaconsfield's idea of a Prime Minister's office.

The history of Lord Beaconsfield's second administration is the history of the Eastern Question. In regard to it, his statesmanship seems the product rather of an erratic Oriental imagination than of a European intelligence. He has introduced the wild dreams and projects of his Eastern heroes into the practical politics of the West. Years ago he published a prophetic burlesque of his own present policy, with the fantastic exaggerations which are habitual to him, but which are not incompatible with his own deep-seated belief that there is truth beneath the extravagance. The only difference between the scheme to which Lord Beaconsfield has given effect, and that which the Emir Fakredeen propounded to Tancred is the difference between reality and bold caricature:—"The Queen will listen to what you say, especially if you speak to her as you speak to me, and say such fine things in such a beautiful voice. Nobody ever opened my mind like you. You will magnatize the Queeen as you have magnatized to me. Go back to England and arrange this. . . . . You must perform the Portuguese scheme on a great scale; quit a petty and exhausted position for a vast and prolific empire. Let the Queen of the English collect a great fleet, let her stow away all her treasure, bullion, gold plate, and precious arms, be accompanied by all her court and chief people, and transfer the seat of her Empire from London to Delhi. There she will find an immense empire ready-made, a first-rate army, and a large revenue. . . . . We acknowledge the Empress of India as our suzerain, and secure for her the Levantine Coast. If she likes she shall have Alexandria as she now has Malta; it could be arranged. . . . . You see! the greatest empire that ever existed; besides which she gets rid of the embarrassment of her Chambers! And quite practicable; for the only difficult part, the conquest of India, which baffled Alexander, is all done." Lord Beaconsfield probably never was sincere as when he is talking nonsense, conscious that there is some nonsense in what he is saying, but believing that there is at bottom a great deal more truth. The secret of some of his wildest freaks of policy is to be found in the most grotesque passages of his old novels. There lie the ideas which, after half or a quarter of a century's patient waiting, he endeavours to carry out. Already the Emir Beaconsfield has given effect to a large part of the scheme of the Emir Fakredeen. We have an Empress of India. The Convention with Turkey gives England the protectorate and the reversion of the sovereignty of the Levant, and, indeed, of the whole of Asiatic Turkey. Negotiations were at one time in progress which would have given us Alexandria, as we now have Malta. To avoid wounding French susceptibilities, we have taken Cyprus instead. The capital of the empire has not yet been transferred from London to Delhi; but Indian troops have been summoned to fight our battles in Europe, and the first step has been taken towards making England, in a military sense, dependent upon what used to be her dependency of India. Above all, the Emir Beaconsfield has done something to get rid of the embarrassment of the English Chambers, and the Chambers have acquiesced in a series of unconstitutional invasions and evasions of their legitimate authority, which, if the precedents now set were followed, would seriously limit the scope and efficiency of parliamentary control.

If Lord Beaconsfield were anything more than a grotesque foreign accident in our English political history—if, in the nature of things, he could have successors—the situation, not without danger as it is, but still more ridiculous and annoying than dangerous, would be fraught with grave peril. Lord Beaconsfield's peculiar genuine was under restraint, when he held only the second place in Conservative Governments and the Conservative party, and when he had to face and defer to a critical and suspicious, and occasionally a directly hostile parliamentary majority. Since the beginning of 1874, he has been delivered from any checks, save those which, at particular periods, have been imposed upon him by the roused feeling of the country. These, however, from the very nature of popular impulses, have acted only from time to time. Bowing to the storm, he has let it pass, and when it has gone its way, has resumed his suspended, but never abandoned, purpose. He has known how to appeal to blatant and blustering Chauvinism of the coarsest and least educated part of every class in the community, from the highest to to the lowest. The noisiest and vulgarest nobleman and the noisiest and vulgarest mobsmen have been upon his side. A too timid parliamentary Opposition has not exercised even such imperfect control as would have been possible to higher courage and steadier persistence. The one statesman who has set himself, in defiance of insult and clamour, to oppose the prevailing madness, has addressed a wearied and exhausted condition of popular intelligence and feeling. The only elements of resistance in the Cabinet have been got rid of, and Lord Beaconsfield has found himself the sole Minister as completely as ever Walpole was. Lord Salisbury has been content to walk as the first and most distinguished captive in his triumphal procession. England has played, during the last four or five years, that part in the affairs of Europe which Lord Beaconsfield wished that it should play, and it closely resembles that which he has chosen for himself. It has been reduced into swagger and self-assertion, a determination to push to the front, merely for the sake of being there and of being pointed to, talked of, and wondered at. The nation has been dressed up in the tawdry finery of titles borrowed from imperial France and imperial Hayti: ridiculous orders for women have been invented: the theatrical mission to Berlin has been devised; a grotesque and fantastic imagination has been allowed free play. M. Jourdian, habited as the great Mamamouchi, was not more ridiculously accoutred than this sober and historic nation now is with Eastern robe and diadem.

Lord Beaconsfield's resources of dexterous charlatanism show no signs of exhaustion. He is justified in a contemptuous confidence in the gullibility of this nation, which allows him to govern it. The sentiment which his own Hebrew Besso inscribed on the wall of his house when Contarini Fleming visited it, and which was to be seen there still, when Tancred made his pilgrimage to Jerusalem, Tancred—"I will not believe in those who must believe in me." It was intended to express the attitude of Judaism to Christianity. With very little alteration, it will probably convey Lord Beaconsfield's feeling towards his English worshippers and follow-rs. He cannot easily believe in those who believe in him. In the meantime, Lord Beaconsfield's adventures are not over; the last chapter of them remains to be written. The materials for it are accumulating, and the story may reach a new point by the time those words are before the eyes of the reader; but it cannot yet be fully told, nor its moral completely drawn.

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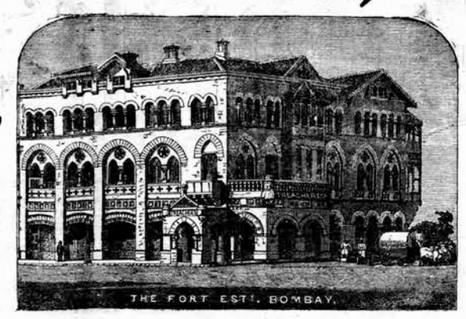

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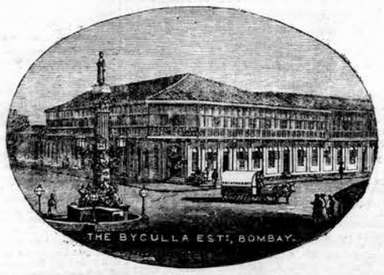

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